

The Ashram,  
Sabarmati, 9-6-26.

Dear Friend,

I have your letter. In accordance  
with your wishes I have sent you the following  
cable :-

'Page, Forsec, New York, Yes'

You have asked for 2500 words. I shall ~~sp~~  
see what can be done.

Yours sincerely,

*M. K. Gandhi*

Houston Tex  
Sept 10, 1924

Dear Alma

Your card recieved,  
but it is too early to get a  
letter from you. But I am  
writing all the same as I  
have some news that I want  
to tell you. The letter I am  
sending arrived the day you left.  
The news is that Wilfred is  
to marry on the 16 instead of the  
20, and he is going to buy

him a nice little five room  
house, for \$35.00 a month it  
is just off Pecan St. out half a  
block it is a neat front that  
is the worse thing about it. I  
think I am going to work  
for it not going to the south  
them, we are going to help him  
all we can. he is just tickled  
to death and he would have  
something to do, the place has  
lots of roses all ready two orange  
trees and some small figs  
it will be lots of fun.

getting the house fixed up  
Johnnie and I are giving them  
a set of dishes, I will let them  
use my breakfast set until  
they can do better he will  
have a stove and refrigerator  
to get and we are going to  
try to get those second hand.  
we will go eat and look for  
a bedroom set. they will not try  
to fix up the sitting room yet.  
I am not giving him any money,  
what I give it will be something  
to put in the house as if

you want to give him anything  
I think it best to send me  
the money and I can get what  
he needs worse. Johnnie and I  
thought that the best plan,  
I guess you will have gone  
hobby by this time and hope  
that you find a good place  
to live, we miss you all so  
much, much love to all

Lovingly Mother



MARCY AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

PASTOR'S STUDY  
367 PUTNAM AVENUE

September 2, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
N. Y. City.

My dear Kirby:

Thank you so much for your letter of July 30 from Berlin which gives so much interesting information regarding European conditions. I do hope that I may some day be permitted to take that trip with you.

You will perhaps not have heard of my change of work. I had a very urgent call from the Federal Council to become one of their General Secretaries. It took me a long time to make up my mind for I was and still am very reluctant to leave the pastorate, but the call grew so challenging that at last I felt I could not decline it, so presented my resignation as pastor here. I am beginning work with the Federal Council at once, under a part time arrangement for the present, by which I continue to preach here and divide the working days between the two organizations. This may run for some weeks yet. My headquarters will be at 105 East 22nd St., N. Y. City.

I hope you had as interesting a trip to Russia as you anticipated and shall enjoy the letter regarding it, when it comes, as much as I have this one. Your faces will probably be turned homeward while I am writing this. A pleasant journey to you and a safe return!

Yours very heartily,

*John M. Moore*

September 10, 1918.

Dear Max:

The boys have called off the strike! For which news you will be profoundly grateful. I tried several times to get Norman Thomas and Roger Baldwin and only succeeded this morning. It seems that the Government sent a Major from Washington to talk with them. He explained to them the position of the Government, suggested that they were doing their own cause more harm than good and made a favorable impression upon them. Probably the advice of Norman had something to do with the change of policy. They intend to make their stand on a new line of entrenchment very soon. We shall doubtless be receiving further information soon.

You will be glad to know that we had a time of real blessing and power on Tuesday night, about which I shall tell you when you return. No word from Elliott as yet.

Mr. Eddy returned on Saturday. I have had only a word with him. Here later.

Ever yours,

# THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

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WILLIAM C. BIDDLE  
Treasurer

383 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE  
NEW YORK CITY  
TELEPHONE, STUYVESANT 0875

PAUL JONES  
JOHN NEVIN SAYRE  
GEORGE L. COLLINS  
Secretaries



September 14, 1926.

My dear Kirby:

I want to give you official word, coupled with my own personal pleasure, that you were re-elected a member of the Council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation at the meeting held in Watch Hill, R.I., September 12th. We hope very much that nothing will stand in the way of your acceptance of this office. It runs for two years.

You were also elected a member of the Executive Committee which is the group that meets from time to time between meetings of the Council to plan our current affairs.

The Conference was an unusually profitable one. The reunion of the F.O.R. and F.Y.P. was brought about and many valuable suggestions for our future work were developed in the group meetings. The future of the Fellowship work is most encouraging and we shall hope to have your continued help in planning the ways in which we may hope to get our principles more widely understood and practiced.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

George Foster Peabody  
25 Broad Street  
New York City

Sept. 16, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page:

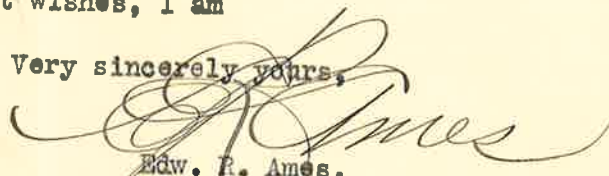
Mr. Peabody sends me a notation from his home in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., requesting that I ask you for ten extra copies of "your letter July 30th from Berlin." He also adds, "get two each of later ones and tell him I think ~~this~~ his summary of Mussolini is most important to have republished now." Then in his enthusiasm he continues, "Also I would like copy of any earlier letters, if any."

I hope that this is not too large an order, and if you will kindly send any or all of these to me at 25 Broad Street, with a little memo of cost, I will send them up to Mr. Peabody, retaining several here at the office. Or if you prefer, you could send them all to him direct at Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

He also sent me this enclosed clipping from The Times of last Aug. 18th, on which he has marked, as you will observe, "I wonder what Sherwood Eddy and party report as to this." I am sure he would appreciate a word from you as to this matter, if you have leisure for anything of the sort, as I understand that Mr. Eddy is in the same office.

With all best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,



Edw. R. Ames,  
Secretary to Mr. Peabody.

Philippines No 2

September 16, 1926

My dear Mr.....:

Just before sailing for Eurppe I wrote to inquire whether or not you would be willing to sign the enclosed Foreword to Mr. Moorfield Storey's book, "The Conquest of the Philippines. I do not have a record of any reply from you and so I am writing again and am taking the liberty of sending a set of galleys to you under separate cover. If you are willing to join the 68 persons, who have tentatively agreed to sign this Foreword please let me know at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,



## FOREWORD

Ten years have passed since the Congress of the United States declared that "it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established." Six years ago the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, said: "I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those Islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet."

Yet the United States is still firmly established in the Philippines, and a vigorous campaign is now being waged in the press of this country and from the platform urging their indefinite retention. The President of the United States has recently appointed a special commissioner to make an investigation of conditions in the Philippines. This commissioner is known to be a close friend of General Leonard Wood, the present Governor-General.

Under the circumstances, it seems to the undersigned imperative that there should be an impartial Congressional examination of the entire situation in the Philippines with a view to setting a definite and early date when full independence will be granted. A Congressional Commission should outline a constructive policy with regard to future relations, economic and political, between the two countries. There is every reason to believe that Japan, Great Britain and other nations would join the United States in guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of the Islands.

We urge our fellow-citizens to acquaint themselves with the essential facts of our record in the Philippines, such as are contained in **THE CONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES BY THE UNITED STATES**, by Moorfield Storey, a former President of the American Bar Association, and Marcial P. Lichauco, a recent graduate of Harvard University, of which this booklet is an abridged edition.

Persons Invited To Sign The Foreword to Mr. Storey's Book

Florence E. Allen, Justice, Supreme Court of Ohio

Walter S. Athearn, Dean, School of Religious Education and Social Service,  
Boston University.

Mary Hunter Austin, lecturer and writer, New York

Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War, Cleveland

Bruce Barton, author, New York

James L. Barton, President, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,  
Boston

Katherine Lee Bates, professor of English, Wellesley College

Emery S. Bogardus, University of Southern California, Los Angeles

Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, Buffalo

Benjamin Brewster, Episcopal Bishop of Maine, Portland

Fletcher S. Brockman, National Council of the Y.M.C.A., New York

Charles R. Brown, Dean, Yale Divinity School, New Haven

Philip Marshall Brown, professor of International Law, Princeton University

F. W. Burnham, President, United Christian Missionary Society, St. Louis, Mo.

Margaret E. Burton, National Board of the Y.W.C.A., New York

S. Parkes Cadman, President, Federal Council of Churches, New York

P. H. Callahan, Louisville, Ky.

E. C. Carter, Executive Secretary, The Inquiry, New York

Carrie Chapman Catt, lecturer, New York

Samuel McGree Cavert, Federal Council of Churches, New York

John Jay Chapman, author, New York

Winston Churchill, author, Winston, Vt.

Francis E. Clark, World's Christian Endeavor Union, Boston, Mass.

John H. Clarke, former Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the U.S., Youngstown, Ohio

George Albert Coe, Teachers' College, Columbia University

Henry Sloane Coffin, President, Union Theological Seminary, New York

Donald J. Cowling, President of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

Albert F. Coyle, Editor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal, Cleveland

Mabel Cratty, General Secretary, National Board of the Y.W.C.A., New York

Josephus Daniels, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Raleigh, N. C.

John W. Davis, lawyer, New York

Ozora S. Davis, President, Chicago Theological Seminary

John Dewey, Columbia University, New York

Ralph E. Diffendorfer, M.E. Board of Foreign Missions, New York

James H. Dillard, educator, Charlottesville, Va.

Isadore B. Dockweiler, lawyer, Los Angeles

W. E. B. DuBois, editor, The Crisis, New York

Edward Mead Earle, Columbia University, New York

Sherwood Eddy, National Council of the Y.M.C.A., New York

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus, Harvard University

Charles A. Ellwood, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

W. H. P. Faunce, President, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Mrs. John Ferguson, President, Council of Women for Home Missions, New York

E. A. Filene, merchant, Boston

John H. Finley, New York Times, New York

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, Arlington, Vt.

Irving Fisher, Yale University, New Haven

Mary P. Follett, writer, Boston

Harry Emerson Fosdick, Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York

Glenn Frank, President, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

David Friday, New School of Political Research, New York

Ephraim Frisch, Chairman, Social Service Commission, Central Conference of American  
Rabbis, San Antonio, Tex.

Zona Gale, author, Portage, Wis.  
Herbert Adams Gibbons, author, Princeton, N. J.  
Charles W. Gilkey, Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago  
William E. Gilroy, editor, The Congregationalist, Boston  
George A. Gordon, Old South Church, Boston  
William Green, President, American Federation of Labor  
Sidney L. Gulick, Federal Council of Churches, New York  
Anne Guthrie, General Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Chicago  
Mrs. John M. Hanna, President, Y. W. C. A. Dallas, Tex.  
Norman Hapgood, editor, New York  
Heber R. Harper, Chancellor, Denver University, Denver, Colo.  
Carlton J. H. Hayes, Columbia University, New York  
Hubert C. Herring, Secretary of Social Service, Cong. Education Society, Boston  
Hamilton Holt, editor, New York  
Lynn Harold Hough, Central M. E. Church, Detroit  
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, editor, Boston  
Manley O. Hudson, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
A. A. Hyde, manufacturer, Wichita, Kansas  
Will Irwin, author, New York  
Burris A. Jenkins, Linwood Blvd. Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo.  
E. C. Jenkins, President, Chicago Y. M. C. A. College  
James Weldon Johnson, editor, New York  
Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.  
David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus, Leland Stanford University  
Edward Keating, Editor, Labor, Washington, D. C.  
Paul U. Kellogg, Editor, The Survey, New York  
William H. Kilpatrick, Teachers' College, Columbia University  
John A. Lapp, President, National Social Workers Conference, Chicago  
Frank C. Laubach, Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I.  
Henry Goddard Leach, Editor, The Forum, New York  
Gerson Levi, Editor, The Reformed Advocate, Chicago  
Vachael Lindsay, poet, Springfield, Illinois  
Ben B. Lindsey, Judge Juvenile Court, Denver, Colo.  
Walter Lippman, Editor, The New York World, New York  
A. E. Little, President, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Charles E. Locke, Bishop M. E. Church, St. Paul, Minn.  
Halford E. Luccock, Contributing Editor, The Christian Advocate, New York  
Frederick Lynch, Church Peace Union, New York  
Henry Noble MacCracken, President, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Edwin Markham, writer, New York  
Daniel L. Marsh, President, Boston University  
Max Mason, President, University of Chicago  
Shailer Mathews, Dean, Divinity School, University of Chicago  
Irving Maurer, President, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.  
James H. Maurer, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor  
Francis J. McConnell, Bishop M. E. Church, Pittsburgh  
Rhoda E. McCulloch, Editor, The Womans Press, New York  
James G. McDonald, Foreign Policy Association, New York  
E. T. Meredith, Editor, Successful Farming, Des Moines, Iowa  
William P. Merrill, Brick Church, New York  
Albert A. Michelson, scientist, University of Chicago  
Robert A. Millikan, physicist, Pasadena, California  
Charles B. Mitchell, Bishop of M. E. Church, Manila, P. I.  
Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery, lecturer, Rochester, N. Y.  
Parker T. Moon, Columbia University, New York  
Ruth Morgan, League of Women Voters, New York



John F. Moors, broker, Boston  
Charles Clayton Morrison, Editor, The Christian Century, Chicago  
John R. Mott, General Secretary, National Council of the Y.M.C.A., New York  
Arthur Nash, manufacturer, Cincinnati  
Agnes Nestor, Vice Pres. International Glove Workers' Union, Chicago  
Joseph Fort Newton, St. Paul's Memorial Church (P.E.), Overbrook, Pa.  
Reinhold Niebuhr, Bethel Evangelical Church, Detroit  
Justin W. Nixon, Brick Church, Rochester  
Robert Norwood, St. Bartholomew's Church, New York  
Morgan P. Noyes, First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn  
Robert E. Park, University of Chicago  
Edward L. Parsons, Episcopal Bishop, San Francisco  
George Foster Peabody, banker, New York  
Thomas S. Perry, author, Boston  
Daniel A. Poling, President, United Society of Christian Endeavor  
David R. Porter, National Council of the Y. M. C. A., New York  
Michael I. Pupin, University Professor, Columbia University  
Raymond Robins, social economist, Chicago  
James Harvey Robinson, New School of Social Research, New York  
Julius Rosenwald, merchant and philanthropist, Chicago  
E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.  
Chester H. Rowell, editor, Berkeley, California  
A. L. Ryan, President, Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P.I.  
John A. Ryan, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington  
Carl Sandburg, writer, Elmhurst, Ill.  
William Scarlett, Dean, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis  
J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia  
Charles Seymour, Professor of History, Yale University, New Haven  
Charles M. Sheldon, author and clergyman, Topeka, Kansas  
Guy E. Shipler, Editor, The Churchman, New York  
James T. Shotwell, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York  
Morgan Shuster, President, The Century Company, New York  
Abba Silver, The Temple, Cleveland  
John F. Sinclair, banker, Minneapolis  
Margaret Slattey, lecturer and writer, Malden  
Edwin E. Slosson, Editor, Washington  
Fred B. Smith, World Alliance for Friendship Through the Churches, New York  
Robert E. Speer, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York  
Mrs. Robert E. Speer, President, National Board of the Y. W. C. A., New York  
Willard L. Sperry, Dean, Theological Seminary, Cambridge  
E. A. Steiner, Grinnell, Iowa  
R. M. Sterling, The Houston Post, Houston, Texas  
William E. Stidger, Linwood Blvd. M. E. Church, Kansas City, Mo.  
William E. Sweet, former governor of Colorado, Denver  
Mary Synon, author, Evanston, Ill.  
Ida M. Tarbell, editor, New York  
Alva W. Taylor, Disciples Board of Social Welfare, Indianapolis  
Augustus Thomas, President, World Federation of Education Ass'n, Augusta, Me.  
Ernest F. Tittle, First M. E. Church, Evanston, Ill.  
Beverley D. Tucker, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia, Norfolk  
Fennell P. Turner, Secretary, Foreign Missions Conf. of N. A., New York  
George Vincent, President, Western Reserve University, Cleveland  
Lillian D. Wald, Henry Street Settlement, New York  
Frank P. Walsh, lawyer, New York  
A. L. Warnshuis, Exec. Sec'y, International Miss. Council, New York

William Allen White, writer, Emporia, Kansas  
George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney General of the U. S., New York  
W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore  
Stephen S. Wise, New York  
Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor, Chicago  
Mary E. Woolley, President, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.  
Owen D. Young, lawyer, New York



Philippines No 3

KIRBY PAGE  
347 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Green  
~~Alfred~~

September 17, 1926.

My dear Mr-----:

You will be glad to know that 68 influential American citizens have joined with you in agreeing to sign the Foreword to the abridged edition of Moorfield Storey's book, "The Conquest of the Philippines", on condition that they be permitted to see a copy of the galley proofs prior to publication. Other persons requested to sign were away on vacation and are yet to be heard from.

Immediately upon my return from Europe I hasten to send you a set of the galleys. If for any reason you desire to withdraw your signature from the Foreword please let me know at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Mr.-----  
-----  
-----

F. W. RAMSEY  
PRESIDENT

ADRIAN LYON  
CHAIRMAN GENERAL BOARD

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF INCOME PRODUCTION

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN REGION  
347 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

New York City, Sept. 18th, 1926.

Mr. KIRBY PAGE

to Wm. R. Stewart, Dr.

To Purchase Ford Tudor Sedan #11719937 including all accessories,	-----	\$300.00
Paid on account, Sept. 18th,		<u>150.00</u>
Balance due on or before Dec. 15, 1926,	----	\$150.00

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Box 838, Laramie, Wyoming,

Sept. 18, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,

New York.

My dear Kirby:

We would like to get some weeks of your time for work in the Rocky Mountain area some time after January first. Let me know what time would be suitable, and as to the financial arrangements.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Most cordially,

*Hal*  
*H. L. Lissard*

HCG:ZZ

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} SECRETARIES

September 20, 1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue.

My dear Mr. Page:

Your letter of the sixteenth has been received. You certainly have secured a fine lot of names.

In view of the announced very positive objection of the Moros to coming under Philippine rule and their preference for American control, I am wondering if the plan to give "independence" to the Philippines at an early date", which implies Philippine domination of the Mohammedans, is really wise. Are we prepared to commit ourselves to it? Some wise policy needs to be worked out.

I hesitate to sign the foreword as it stands, and of course it is not practicable now to suggest changes. So I guess you will have to excuse me, much as I would like to go along with you in this.

Cordially yours,

*Sidney L. Gulick*

Secretary



September 20, 1926

Dear Raymond:

Upon my return from Europe I am taking up at once the question of promoting the abridged edition of Moorefield Storey's book, The Conquest of the Philippines by the United States.

I find that seventy of the people listed in my former letter to you have indicated their willingness to sign the foreword to this edition on condition that they be allowed to see the galley proofs.

A very considerable proportion of the people to whom I wrote were out of the country for the summer. I am writing them again and have reason to believe that a good many more signatures will be secured. The persons who have thus far indicated their willingness to sign are indicated by a red check in the enclosed list.

It is my plan to have this abridged edition appear about the time that Thompson is expected back from the Philippines, which I understand is some time in November. I am making an effort to get the Associated Press and other news releases to handle the story of the signing of this foreword by so distinguished a group of citizens.

It has occurred to me that Senator Borah might care to make an extended comment upon the Philippine situation at the time this release appears. As I told you on the boat the night we were sailing, it seems to me that this issue of the independence of the Philippines is so important that Senator Borah could afford to give it intensive consideration.

That imperialism constitutes one of the greatest menaces to world peace cannot be questioned. So long as the United States retains control of the Philippines against the consent of its people, we shall be prevented from doing anything effective in curbing the imperialistic policies of other powers. What we do about the Philippines constitutes the acid test of our foreign policy.

It seems to me that the Philippine situation offers a great opportunity for an outlawry of war declaration on the part of the United States, Japan, Great Britain



Mr. Robins

9/20/28

and possibly one or two other countries.

There is every reason to believe that if the United States would make the advance to the interested powers and say, "We propose to give the Philippines complete independence, and we suggest that the interested countries enter into an outlawry agreement, guaranteeing the Islands against any aggression on the part of the signatories, and sign a treaty that under no circumstances will they go to war over the Philippines."

I have expressed myself badly, but I believe the idea is essentially in accord with Senator Borah's outlawry proposal. It seems to me that the United States has an unparalleled opportunity to mark out a new pathway toward peace in its dealings with the Philippines.

I do not need to tell you that there is very grave danger that we may be headed in the opposite direction, if drastic steps are not taken in the immediate future. You know the sort of report that Thompson will make when he returns, and you realize how powerful is the pressure being exerted by the financial and rubber interests to retain permanent control of the Islands. Important legislation is likely to take shape within the next six months. Now is the time for action.

I should like very much indeed to talk this whole matter over with you at length at the earliest opportunity. We had a wonderful time in Europe and wish that you might have been with us. I enclose a couple of report letters that may be of interest to you.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Raymond Robins  
3 University Place  
New York City

September 20, 1926

Dear Sir:

Upon my return from Europe I find your letter of July 5. I am not just certain whether or not it has been answered.

You have our permission to publish *Makers of Freedom* in German if you care to do so. You are also at liberty to use parts of it in your magazine if you so desire.

In due time I shall be glad to know what your decision is and would appreciate a copy of anything that you have published.

Cordially yours,

Dr. Oscar Emalt,  
Docent of the University of Vienna  
Parsch bei Salzburg  
Austria

KP:BP



September 20, 1926

My dear Mr. Hyde:

Upon my return from Europe I am checking up on a lot of unfinished business. Just before sailing I promised you that I would send you comments that I have received concerning a National Peace Department. I have a whole raft of letters here from influential people in all parts of the United States, which I should be glad to send you if you care to take time to go through them. I have made excerpts both favorable and unfavorable from a number of them which I enclose herewith. I also enclose a number of clippings showing that the idea is being discussed in the press.

I expect to see a number of Quakers and other interested people in the near future. I am more than ever convinced that the idea is sound and constructive, and should be given much attention in the near future.

We had a really wonderful time in Europe. I want to tell you about it at the first opportunity. I am making tentative plans for a Western trip in November and may be able to get to Wichita.

I hope that you had a very pleasant, profitable summer and that you are in good health for the year's work.

Cordially yours,

Mr. A. A. Hyde  
Wichita  
Kansas

EP:BP

## UNITY FORUM

EDGAR SWAN WIERS, *Director*  
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

September 20, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page:

Would it be possible for you some Sunday evening before the holidays to speak before Unity Forum, Montclair?

Our Forum is one of the well established ones of the country, reaching an intellectual and influential suburban audience. *It is not one of largest attendance however.*

We pay an honorarium of \$50 and expenses to and from New York. At present we have open dates on November 7, 21 and 28 and December 12 and 19.

I am personally among the thousands deeply indebted to you for your pamphleteering. Your recent letter from Europe was most enlightening.

Sincerely yours,



ESW FBW

September 20, 1926

Dear Harold,

Word has just come to me that you are back in America. I am most eager to have a long visit with you at the earliest opportunity.

I expect to be in Detroit on the second, third and fourth of October. I have heard a rumor to the effect that you expect to be in Harvard this year. If so, I want to run up and see you if you are not coming to New York in the near future. Do let me know about your plans.

I had a wonderful time in Europe this summer. I enclose herewith a couple of report letters which may be of interest to you.

Alma and the children spent the summer in the South with our people and had a great time. We have just moved to Yonkers and are looking forward to a very happy year.

The first issue of The World Tomorrow comes out in about a week. We are quite thrilled over the prospects.

I can hardly wait until I see you all. Alma joins in sending love.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Harold Gray

KP:B?



September 21, 1926,

Dear Leland:

Your letter of July 22nd was awaiting me when I got back from Europe. We are delighted indeed to know that things are coming along so well with you. We are delighted to have the picture of Patricia and hope that all of you are still well.

We have just moved out to Yonkers about forty-five minutes from the office and like our new home very much. The first number of the World Tomorrow comes out next week and we are quite thrilled over the prospects. I shall continue a good deal of speaking in the colleges of the country.

Roy Veatch is taking graduate work at the University of California this year and next summer he is to be married to Betty Webb, one of the former student secretaries of the Y. W. C. A., and a most brilliant and loveable girl.

Do send us a line occasionally and keep us in touch with developments. Alma and the children join me in sending love.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Leland Parr,  
American University of Beirut,  
Beirut, Syria.

KP:M

September 21, 1926.

My dear Mr. Wiers:

Your letter of September 20th is at hand.

I should like to accept your invitation to speak but unfortunately my schedule from now until the first of the year is already overcrowded. If you have a vacant date after the New Year I might be able to come.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Edgar Swan Wiers,  
Unity Forum,  
Montclair, New Jersey.

KP:M

September 21, 1926.

Mr. Laurence Sears,  
Peking, China.

Dear Larry:

News has come of the homegoing of Catherine and I cannot begin to tell you how deeply my heart goes out to you in this hour of bereavement. It seems only yesterday that we were together in Toynbee. If I knew what to say to be of some comfort and help at this hour I would say it, but words are so inadequate. My prayers go out that you may be given strength and courage. You will simply have to work that much harder now.

I had several wonderful talks with Sid and was glad to be brought up to date on China. News of the last week seems rather discouraging to us at this distance. We had a wonderful time in Europe and are going to try to make the most of it in this country now.

The first number of the World Tomorrow comes from the press next week and we are hoping that it will create quite an impression on the country. We are having a special edition of 100,000 copies printed and will see that they are placed in the hands of the strategic leaders throughout the country. I am eager to have a line from you and know what your plans are.

Alma joins me in sending deepest sympathy and love,

Affectionately yours,

Peking Y.M.C.A.  
Hatamen Street & Chin Yu Hutung,  
Peking, China.



September 21, 1926.

Dear Mother:

I have been working from early morning until late at night every day since I landed and have managed to get a pile of work accomplished. I have never felt better in my life and am eager for the new year.

We are now in our new house although it is not yet finished and badly upset. We decided we would rather camp for a few days rather than to continue staying at the hotel. We think we are going to like the place very much. It is a brand new brick house and seems ideally adapted for our purposes. We will tell you more about it as we get acquainted with the community. I was in the office forty five minutes after I left the house this morning, which is half an hour shorter than Hasbrouck Heights. The train comes into the Grand Central station which is only three blocks from the office. The World Tomorrow office is in an adjoining building and both offices can be reached from the Grand Central by an underground passage without coming on the street. This makes it very convenient for me.

The first number of the World Tomorrow comes off the press early next week. We are quite excited about it and think it is going to do a lot of good. We are having a special edition of a hundred thousand copies printed and they will be sent to ministers, editors and leaders of public opinion throughout the world.

I expect to be traveling a good deal this fall. Invitations are pouring in for important meetings. My work could hardly be going any better.

We think and talk of you folks daily and hope that all of you are well.

Affectionately yours,

September 21, 1926.

My dear Dr. Gulick:

Many thanks for your note of September 20th.

I recognize the weight of the objection of the Moros who are coming under Philippine rule. A similar problem is to be found in almost every country in the world. The minorities question is one of the gravest now confronting the nations. You recognize, however, that the Moros constitute an exceedingly small percentage of the total population of the Islands. It certainly would be unjust to the people as a whole to allow a small minority to determine the question of independence. Moreover, we are not absolutely certain that we are listening to the voice of the Moros when their message comes through the lips of American spokesmen who are committed against independence.

I am more than ever convinced that imperialism constitutes one of the gravest menaces now confronting mankind and that the United States will be impotent and helpless to curb the imperialism of other nations until we let the Philippines decide for themselves whether or not they desire independence.

I am hoping to see you sometime in the near future and have a good talk with you about a number of things.

Cordially yours,

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick,  
106 East 22nd St.,  
New York City.

KP:M



September 21, 1926.

Dear Hal:

Your note of September 18th is at hand. I should like nothing better than to spend several weeks in the Rocky Mountain area. Unfortunately, I am not able at this time to commit myself to a definite engagement. As you know, I am just undertaking a new responsibility with THE WORLD TOMORROW and feel that I must concentrate upon this for a while.

I do hope to spend a good deal of time in the colleges from January through March, but must hold up definite decisions for a little while.

We had a wonderful time in Europe this summer. I wish you might have been with us. I am eager to see you at the first opportunity.

Cordially yours,

Mr. H.C.Gossard,  
Box 838,  
Laramie, Wyoming.

KP:M

746 BRYSON STREET

JOHN H. CLARKE  
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

September 22nd, 1926.

My dear Mr. Page:

First of all, I write in reply to your note of September 17th to say that the galley proofs of the Moorfield Storey book have not yet reached me and I hope you will not use my name until you hear from me. I have seen a review of the book, I think, in the New York Times which was not very favorable in that it in substance said that the book was made up of articles written by Mr. Storey perhaps twenty years ago, plus some recent work by a young Filipino student in Harvard Law School.

Permit me to thank you very cordially for your memorandum of experiences in Russia and your conclusions which you seem to have written on shipboard. I am very much interested in this candid statement of yours. It leaves me however with more sympathy for the policy of our government in withholding recognition from Russia than almost anything I have recently read. The attitude of the Bolsheviks toward the church and their disposition to carry on their propaganda in foreign countries makes it very difficult, it seems to me, to have any very intimate relations with them.

I hope to be in NewYork before very long and I shall make it a point to see you.

Sincerely yours,

*John H. Clarke*

Kirby Page, Esq.,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City, N.Y.

2309- 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  No.

Seattle, Wash.

Sept. 22/26

My Dear Brother Page

Quite a bunch of us  
are sorry that you cannot give  
us the time we suggest, but I am  
not surprised at your reply. You must  
take good care of yourself, for the  
sake of the world, to-morrow. That  
does not mean the paper alone.

Thank you for the  
reports. They are more than interest-  
ing; they are fascinating.

Kind regards to  
Mrs. Page + Mr. Eddy + Miss Greene.

Very Cordially,

M. H. Marvin

---

THE MENTHOLATUM COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

Sept. 23, 1926.

OFFICE OF

A. A. HYDE, PRESIDENT

My dear Kirby:

Very glad to get your favor of the 20th advising of safe home arrival and sending the extracts and clippings regarding "A National Peace Department". Instead of returning them directly to you, I am taking the liberty of forwarding, as per carbon copy of letter herewith, to -

Dr. W. L. Pearson,  
2110 Kirkwood Ave.,  
Pasadena, Calif.,

an old Quaker friend of mine, whose name I may have mentioned to you before. He is much interested in this subject, and has many influential acquaintances in the Friends' Church all over the country. For many years he held the Bible Chair at the Friends' University here and was connected with other educational institutions, I think, in the East before coming to Wichita. He was a student in Germany in his early years. A splendid man in every way and I am confident will do much good work in promoting this movement. I will ask him to send the three magazine clippings back to you at once after reading same.

AAH/ID.

Sincerely,



Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.



Sept. 23, 1926.

My dear Dr. Pearson:

In writing you the other day about Kirby Page's "National Peace Department", I stated that he was in Europe, but this morning have a letter from him advising of his arrival in New York. I enclose his letter herewith, so that you can see what he says about your brother Friends and the progress of the movement.

I am sure you will be much interested in the three magazine clippings from "Friends' Intelligencer" of August 7th, from "The Nation" of July 21st, and from "The Woman Citizen" for September. As soon as you have read these, you will please forward them direct to -

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

The two pages of extracts from letters, kindly return to me, together with Kirby's letter. If you want to make copies of any of these, of course you will do so.

As I wrote you quite fully the other day in regard to this promotion work, I will not do more at this time.

With sincere regard,

AAR/ID.

Yours,

Dr. W. L. Pearson,  
2110 Kirkwood Ave.,  
Pasadena, Calif.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT  
171 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Sept. 23rd, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page:-

I am writing to say that I received your letter of September 17th saying that the galley proofs of Mr. Storey's book were being sent to me.

It is now September 23rd, and they have not arrived. If by chance they were delayed in distribution pay no attention to this letter, but, if by chance I was omitted from the list, it will notify you that I have not received them.

Very truly yours,

*Carrie Chapman Catt*

CCC:SL

September 23, 1926.

Dear Harry:

Upon my return from Europe I find your good letter of July 23rd with the clipping about Max. The sad news of his home going reached me in Moscow and I immediately wrote a line to Edith. How pitifully inadequate words are at such a time. As you know, Max was one of my most intimate friends. I simply cannot realize he is gone. What a man he was. His life and influence cannot be blotted out.

How I long to see you and Edith and express my deep sympathy in a personal word. Do let me know what Edith's plans are.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Harry Kingman,  
Tsingtau,  
Shantung, China.

KP:M

DAVID STARR JORDAN  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY P. O.  
CALIFORNIA

48  
September 25, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page:

I have your kind letter, with proof sheets, on my return from three weeks in Riverside.

I cannot conceive that I would be unwilling to sign anything that my friend Storey might write, and i cannot expect to refuse to sign anything which you might approve.

A friend of mine is proposing to put a series of the recent peace books in all the school libraries of Riverside County, California. Kindly give me the name and publisher of the book you would rather see in such a position.

Very truly yours,

David Starr Jordan

DSJ:T



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September 28, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
The World Tomorrow,  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Kirby:

I was delighted to receive the very clear and comprehensive statement of your trip to Russia. It confirms all that I have read recently on the subject and makes me ever more eager to visit the country myself.

I wonder whether it would be possible for you to speak before the New York Chapter and other organizations at the Town Hall on November 17. We have secured Tony Sender, the young woman social democratic member of the German Reichstag, as the other speaker for the evening and would like to have you speak on the Russian situation and she could deal with the situation in Germany. The exact title of the evening's addresses can be decided later.

We hope to make this a cooperative evening with The Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, the F.O.R., etc. as cooperating organizations.

Do say that you will speak at that time.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Executive Director.

HWL:SK

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SECRETARIES

September 29, 1926.

SEP 30 1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Kirby:-

Thank you mightily for your steamship letter of September 10th. It was as good as a visit to Russia and I feel better informed on this particular question than at any previous time.

Once again you have scored in behalf of international justice and goodwill. I do not know what in the world we would do without you.

I am anxious that the "World Tomorrow" shall come directly to my desk without being relayed through the general office of the Federal Council. I am wondering if I couldn't be put on the exchange list in receipt for our monthly Student News Letter. This letter is in the nature of a monthly review of the cooperative work of the Churches as that program impinges on student life.

Hoping to be able soon to see you personally,  
I am.

Cordially yours,



September 29, 1926.

My dear Justice Clarke:

I was glad to get your good letter of September 22nd. I hope you have received the copy of the galley proofs of Mr. Storey's book by this time.

I am very much interested in your comment on my statement concerning conditions in Russia. The United States has already recognized many governments whose policies seem to me to be very dangerous. As bad as the present government in Russia is it seems to me to be far better than the old Czarist government with which we had diplomatic relations for a century, or the former government of Turkey. We have recognized the present Italian government although Mussolini continues to pour out his contempt upon democracy and popular government.

It is my belief that Russia will be less of a menace if we enter into normal relations with her than if we continue to ostracize her.

I do hope you will look me up when you come to New York. I would like to talk with you about a number of questions.

Cordially yours,

Hon. John H. Clarke,  
Youngstown, Ohio.

KP:M

**THE NEWS AND OBSERVER**

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, EDITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.

September 30, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page:-

I am very glad to have my  
name appended to the Foreword.

Sincerely yours,

Josephus Daniels

Yes



Bruno Lasker

129 EAST 52ND STREET  
NEW YORK  
TELEPHONE - PLAZA 4700

September 30, 1926

Mr. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York

Dear Kirby Page:

Returning from a brief vacation, I find your last "travelogue". Permit me to thank you for keeping me informed about your findings in Europe. With the picture in last Sunday's Times, it is almost as though I had been on the tour with you. Any how, this informal way of reporting is so much better than a lengthy report later on which nobody has time to read.

Yours very cordially,

BL.E

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Bruno Lasker". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent 'B' and 'L'.

*no*

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT  
171 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

September 30, 1926.

My dear Mr. Page:

I read with great care and interest the manuscript in galley form which you sent me concerning the Conquest of the Philippines. I have been thinking very seriously during the few hours since I finished it as to whether I would be willing to sign it or not. I finally conclude that I prefer not to do so.

The authors have mobilized some excellent material and I make no objection whatever to anything they have said. It is all true so far as I know. There are certain things, however, that are omitted and which will be sure to arouse a challenge and those who sign the foreword may find it embarrassing to defend the publication on that account. In one place an allusion is made to a speech of someone in the Philippines who said "We purchased these Islands". In fact, the nation did pay something in lieu of a purchase, as you remember, and in the story told no mention is made of it; consequently, no answer is given to that claim. It is a far more fundamental belief among those Americans who know anything at all about the Philippines than any other phase of its history.

I think the title is misleading. It is not so much a story of the conquest of the Philippines as it is a plea for independence. It is propaganda from the start to finish, and in view of the Republican attitude on that question, it arouses suspicion as to facts. It is a pity that you, my dear Mr. Page, did not have those facts and put them together yourself. I do not think the plea is a good or strong one, nor the facts well utilized. It is a pity that the work has not been better done. I therefore conclude that I do not care to sign the Foreword.

Very truly yours,

*Carrie Chapman Catt*

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

*Richard Lusk not read*

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL  
OF THE  
CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY  
105 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET  
NEW YORK

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
937 WOODWARD BUILDING

NEW YORK CITY  
October 1, 1926

My dear Page:

I have read with deep interest your story and that of Eddy on Russia.

I hope that this information may be widely conveyed.

I also wish that your whole attitude might be clearly understood and relieved of some of the misinterpretations given it.

You are rendering a great service.

Faithfully yours,

*Charles S. Macfarland*

(Rev.) Charles S. Macfarland  
General Secretary

Rev. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City

THE MENTHOLATUM COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

Oct. 2, 1926.

OFFICE OF

A. A. HYDE, PRESIDENT

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Kirby:

Thanks for your favor of the 29th covering two newspaper clippings from "Southern Churchman" of July 3rd and "Christian Advocate" of September 16th on the subject of "A National Department of Peace". We have read both with much interest and return herewith, as requested.

When we come across just the right kind of an article, short and strong, which will go on an ordinary correspondence slip, like those I use so freely, I will be glad to finance the printing of such a slip, say a 5,000 or 10,000 lot, and give them out to people who show interest in the subject, and who will use twenty-five or fifty each in their correspondence.

Such a slip, I think, ought to call attention to your booklet and urge getting and reading same. It would perhaps come with a little more force as being a reprint from some well known periodical, but if we cannot get it in that way, perhaps we can get up independently what we think would be effective and print it ourselves. What think you?

My experience with envelope slips leads me to believe that they are very effective for propaganda purposes; almost universally read by recipients when coming from friends, and as yet are not overdone.

AAH/ID.

Respectfully,





October 4, 1926.

My dear Mrs. Catt:

Your letter of September 30th is at hand. We shall not use your signature. I agree with you that Mr. Storey's book is very one-sided and wish that we had a more balanced presentation. I do feel, however, that the facts presented in his book are accurate and significant although he does not include all the facts.

It seems so important to do what we can to counteract propaganda for permanent retention that I am inclined to think we ought to go ahead with this abridged edition even though not wholly satisfactory. It was good of you to give the matter so much thought.

Cordially yours,

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,  
171 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

**Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal**

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

October 4, 1926

Rev. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City

Dear Kirby:

I received the splendid circular letters that you and Sherwood sent out on the Russian trip and have read them with keenest interest because of our own labor delegation trip to Russia next July. For our own reference will you kindly send me copies of your publicity statements on Russia that you are sending out. They will doubtless be of value to us in conducting our own investigation.

The best of luck to you in your new service as editor of "The World Tomorrow"! I do not need to tell you that I shall gladly lend a helping hand wherever possible.

As ever yours

*Albert*

AFC FMJ

*Copies of  
letters were  
mailed*

*I wired you for copies of your releases  
for Tim Healy, Pres. of the Stationary Firemen,  
who is fighting for Russian recognition  
at the A F L Convention*



*Hart Schaffner & Marx*

CHICAGO  
NEW YORK

Chicago, October 4, 1926

Mr. Kirby Page

New York City

My dear Mr. Page:

I appreciate very much the mimeograph report you sent me of the Russian trip. It checks up very well with all that I know about the situation, and I congratulate you upon the excellence of the report. I wish that I could have been one of the company that made the trip.

Yours very sincerely,

*Ed Howard*

MK/EDH

OCT 6 1926

DAVID STARR JORDAN  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY P. O.  
CALIFORNIA

October 5, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page.

I think I wrote you that you might affix my name to Mr. Storey's book on the Philippines. It might interest you and Mr. Storey to know that about 1897, bresumably <sup>after</sup> before the murder by the clericals of Dr. José Rizal, the Spanish felt that their grip was failing. At any rate, according to Viscount Kanako, official adviser to the Mikado, the Spanish sent a delegation to Japan offering them the sovreignty of the Islands for \$800,000. The Japanese officials responded that they would not consider the purchase at any price.

Very truly yours,

DSJ:T

David Starr Jordan



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Detroit Mich 10/6/26

Mr Kirby Page  
347 Madison Ave  
New York City

Dear Kirby:-

✓ We shall never forget the Annual Retreat of last Saturday and your contribution to it. We hear echoes on every hand and your messages Sunday afternoon and Monday night were deeply appreciated. Reference to the Retreat and your part in it was made by four members of the Board at their regular meeting yesterday. I hope you may be able to come this way often.

With best wishes and warmest personal regards and looking for that little statement of which I spoke, I am

Very sincerely,

*Wellington M. Logan*

THE BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

MINISTERS:

WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL  
112 EAST 36TH STREET

JAMES McCULLOUGH FAIR  
412 FIFTH AVENUE

6. October, 1926.

Dear Mr. Page,

✓ Please accept my hearty thanks for your kindness in sending me your very interesting and illuminating letter about Russia. It is one more instance of a spirit I have come to admire in you, a combination of outspoken convictions with fairmindedness toward those who do not agree with you. So far as I know anything about the Russian situation, I think I agree with your conclusions. I think the Soviet government is at least as deserving of recognition and toleration as Mussolini's government in Italy, and far more deserving than the old government of the Tsars. The more we can have of visits of men to Russia, willing to view things fairly, and to say what they find, the better for us all. I am delighted with the way Mr. Eddy has been talking and writing since his return.

Cordially yours,

William P. Merrill

# DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

## CHARACTER BUILDERS

GENERAL OFFICES  
200 ASSOCIATION BUILDING

C. B. VAN DUSEN, PRESIDENT  
ALONZO P. EWING, TREASURER  
A. G. STUDER, M. D., GENERAL SECRETARY  
WELLINGTON M. LOGAN, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY  
R. L. FLYNN, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY

K P  
Detroit Mich 10/6/26

Mr Kirby Page  
347 Madison Ave  
New York City

My dear Mr Page:-

✓  
I just want to take this opportunity of expressing to you my sincere personal appreciation for the splendid service which you rendered our Association as well as Detroit through your three day stay here. While I was privileged only to hear you at our Retreat, nevertheless, I did follow through and have knowledge as to the helpful messages which you gave at the other gatherings during your stay.

At our Board meeting held Monday, the three members of the Metropolitan Board who were present at the Retreat, expressed themselves without limitation regarding your messages as being most stimulating and invaluable.

It was a matter of sincere regret to me that I could not have seen more of you but matters over which I have no control made this impossible, but I want you to know how deeply I appreciate the service rendered and of my high personal regards for you personally and the things for which you stand. I shall hope to see you in Detroit on some other occasions in the future.

Cordially yours,

*A. G. Studer*

# FOREIGN COMMITTEE

OF THE

## NATIONAL COUNCILS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA

CORPORATE TITLES OF THE CONSTITUENT BODIES  
FOR THE AMERICAN COUNCIL: GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
FOR THE CANADIAN COUNCIL: THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CANADA

GENERAL OFFICE - 347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

JOHN R. MOTT  
GENERAL SECRETARY, AMERICAN COUNCIL

HARRY BALLANTYNE  
GENERAL SECRETARY, CANADIAN COUNCIL

CABLE ADDRESS: FORSEC  
CODE: MISSIONS

October 8, 1926  
(Dict. Oct. 1)

Mr. Kirby Page  
Building.

Dear Kirby:

I am glad you remembered me with a copy of your September 10th statement on your visit to Russia. On certain, perhaps most of the points I find your observations and interpretations to agree with mine, such as the preservation of the art treasures, the importance of the Party in ruling Russia in contradistinction to the Government apparatus as such; their wisdom in dealing with the minorities (Of course the right to secede amounts to nothing, practically. There needs to be the further recognition that the real binder within the union is the Party and not the constitution); your analysis of the relation between the Government and the Comintern; the unnecessary fears about Bolshevik propaganda in the United States; you have not overstated the gravity of the moral situation in Russia--no one can adequately state it.

Now let me give a few disagreements: Your own analysis does not support what you describe as the magnitude of the economic and industrial achievement. At best you say the industrial workers are probably slighter better off. There is the weighty testimony of Keynes that the peasants are worse off in purchasing power. The school enrolment is little if any improved. What is there to be amazed about?

You underemphasize the contribution which the regime itself made to the ruin of Russia and the difficulty of its restoration. If I break out all the windows in my house I do not deserve sympathy if the wind blows in on me. I have asked this question of business people who have been in Russia-- some for long, some for short times--whether capital reconstruction has yet overtaken the fundamental deterioration that is going on. Not one has yet given an affirmative answer. If my inference is correct, the situation as a whole is insolvent for the given year 1926, assuming that they started January 1st with assets and liabilities balanced.

The elaborate schemes of social insurance etc looked well on paper. They are admirably and sincerely conceived, but ~~its~~ operation is most fractional. I have never yet known of a case entitled to assistance in this quarter that got anything approaching the promise *except the assessments.*



I have never seen striking evidence of the releasing of life on a vast scale. Most of the intelligence of the country is still suppressed and is under the sense of that suppression.

A good deal of imagination is required to regard the present Government as a "workers'" government. The workers are well manipulated and catered to by more or less able politicians who seized power and hold it by force.

I cannot recall the leaders of any Government whom as you say "are for the most part men of exceptional ability" who have guessed wrong so many times. I credit them with full sincerity in believing they were going to give the common man a better life, but I must add in candor that I do not know any men who have so far failed to achieve that end.

The low salaries they are receiving are not peculiar to Russia. A Cabinet Officer in Esthonia receives \$100 a month.

The observation that their attitude toward religion is due very considerably to the kind of religion with which they have had contact is superficial. Their authoritative doctrine admits nothing of this kind. They say religion and Communism are incompatible theoretically and practically, and they defend their position not on the sins of the Russian Orthodox Church but from the Sermon on the Mount. I can give you documents on this if you are unconvinced.

Yours sincerely,

*E. T. Colton*

E. T. Colton.

ETC MM

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

## OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE NAME  
GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

October 8, 1926.

Dear Kirby:

I hope that on your tour you will not forget to utilize your coming before audiences and especially Fellowship groups to advance the sale of books and pamphlets.

Enclosed is a statement regarding my appearance at the Federation of Labor Convention in Detroit. It is very disheartening that the press seems to get one going and coming. You left a fine and deep impression by your speech on Saturday night, but it is a sad world. Reinie pointed out how deeply they were moved Saturday night, and then the same crowd lined up Monday morning, less than two days later, to take the terrible stand on the part of the churches and Y.M.C.A., turning the labor leaders out of their pulpits and off their platform.

I exactly and specifically fulfilled my agreement with Mr. Green never referring to recognition and speaking as I agreed to do on the labor situation in Europe, especially in Russia, purposely omitting reference to the local church situation, but they are bound to get you.

Rosenwald this morning repudiates the spurious interview attributed to him in the Chicago "Tribune", and cables as enclosed.

Affectionately yours,



SE/M

## DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CHARACTER BUILDERS

ADAMS AVENUE BRANCH

LEE M. TERRILL, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Detroit- October 8, 1926.

Mr. Kirgy Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Page:

You left Detroit too soon - as you doubtless realize from the publicity we have been receiving. I still believe that the matter could have been handled in a way to safeguard the Association from misunderstanding on both sides. Of course it was not my province to decide.

The Federal Council of Churches under the leadership of Tippy and Myers are putting on a meeting at the First Congregational Church on Sunday P.M.

Green will be among the speakers. The Y has canceled its meeting. Several new churches have opened up for Labor Speakers and an invitation was presented by the 1st Baptist church to Mr. Green; I do not know whether he has accepted. — *He has not.*

I heard Eddy yesterday. He has been misrepresented in Detroit papers as breaking faith with the labor leaders in speaking on Russia- when they state that he was not supposed to touch on this subject. I have given the facts to Dr. Studer, and believe he plans to make them known. Doubtless the New York correspondents will interview Eddy to get his own version, but it will be difficult to correct the impression given.

# DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

## CHARACTER BUILDERS

ADAMS AVENUE BRANCH

LEE M. TERRILL, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

10/9/26

#2- K.P.

We shall continue our plans for Fellowcraft without modification, unless we receive some other word to prevent it.

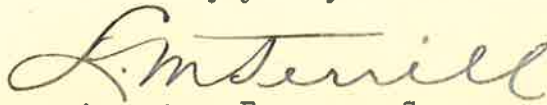
Mr. Woll canceled his acceptance for next Monday, and we are now securing another labor man to take his place.

I felt that your address almost put us in reach of a great Christian decision in the matter. It was my feeling on Saturday - that the turn taken by the message at the Retreat - was a real answer to our prayer. It was unfortunate that other members of our Board were not present. Nevertheless, you left a lasting impression of a most vital character, and we are deeply indebted to you for your splendid help. It is significant that your message was accepted by all who heard you so far as I have learned - the difficulty comes in believing that the present is the time it can be put into practice. Many of our Association members and committee men are not in favor of the action taken. Perhaps in some way, that we cannot now see, it may work out to a good end.

Enclosed is our Treasurer's check for \$100.00 which expresses in a very limited way - our indebtedness to you.

We shall look forward to the time when you can be with us again.

Cordially yours,



Associate Executive Secretary.

LMT-G  
encl.



## Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal

ALBERT F. COYLE, ACTING EDITOR AND PUBLICITY MANAGER

JOHN F. WELCH, ASSISTANT EDITOR

B. OF L. E. BUILDING  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

October 12, 1926

Mr. Kirby Page  
The World Tomorrow  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue  
New York City

Dear Kirby:

I have just returned from Detroit and am shocked by what I learned there regarding Green's duplicity. I send you herewith a copy of the letter I am writing to Dr. Mott about it. I am also sending a copy of it to Sherwood.

As ever yours

Albert

AFC FMJ

P. S.  
I have just learned that Lewis accused me of being a Bolshevick at Detroit yesterday. Of course the charge is humorous, but it is also serious. Lewis is simply trying to discredit in advance the information I have about his corruptions.

R

# Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal

ALBERT F. COYLE, ACTING EDITOR AND PUBLICITY MANAGER

T. P. WHELAN, ASSISTANT EDITOR

B. OF L. E. BUILDING

CLEVELAND, OHIO

October 12, 1938

Dr. John R. Mott  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City

My dear Mr. Mott:

I have just returned from speaking at two Detroit churches on the relation of labor to the church, with especial reference to the American Federation of Labor Convention now in that city. While there I was shocked to learn that Dr. Eddy had been criticized by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor for discussing labor conditions in Russia in his address to the Federation's Convention.

It is an embarrassing and difficult thing for me to say that Mr. Green has resorted to misrepresentation in this matter; yet several of the ablest newspaper reporters at the Convention told me that Dr. Eddy had scrupulously maintained good faith with President Green in discussing the Russian situation. For your information permit me to quote verbatim from a written statement given me by Mr. Carl Hueseler, managing editor of the Federated Press, the national labor news service, whose assistant, Mr. Tom Tippet, stood right by the platform at the noon adjournment while Dr. Eddy and Mr. Green were making their arrangements within a few feet of him. "Let us be frank, Mr. Green," said Dr. Eddy, "I intend to emphasize Russia." "Very well," said Mr. Green, "but do not mention recognition." "I am glad to agree," Dr. Eddy responded.

Mr. Max Hayes, editor of the CLEVELAND CITIZEN, the leading labor paper of this city, then took the matter in hand to have a motion made from the floor formally to invite Dr. Eddy to address the convention. He conferred with Mr. Hueseler as to what Dr. Eddy was to cover in his address, and Mr. Hueseler, after talking with both Dr. Eddy and Mr. Tippet, wrote out a memorandum covering the above conversation and gave it to Mr. Hayes, who on this specific basis had President John Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor make the motion for Dr. Eddy to address the convention.

The regrettable truth is that Mr. Green, in response to pressure put upon him by reactionary members of his Executive Council, has openly prevaricated in his public statement regarding Dr. Eddy's address. I scarcely need to assure you that Dr. Eddy kept his word scrupulously in addressing the Convention. You may also be glad to know that his address was received enthusiastically and represents the high water mark of addresses so far heard from the convention platform.

There is an issue involved in this matter which the American Federation of Labor will have to face. That is the issue of freedom of speech. It is fitting that the Federated Council of Churches should insist upon freedom of speech for labor speakers in the churches of Detroit. It is even more essential that the Federation itself should respect freedom of speech when a man of the caliber of Dr. Eddy comes before it to bring it important and impartial information concerning organized labor in other countries.

Very sincerely yours,

AFC:EMJ

THE MENTHOLATUM COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

Oct. 12, 1926.

OFFICE OF

A. A. HYDE, PRESIDENT

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Kirby:

I enclose herewith carbon copy of letter which I have just written to our Senator Capper at his home in Topeka.

While I think Capper is not a member of the Friends Church, he is of Quaker ~~ab~~traction, and I am in hopes that his cooperation in promoting the National Peace Department may be obtained.

If you go to Topeka in November, as planned, I hope you will call upon him and you can use this letter for introduction, if desired, though that will not be at all necessary. We sincerely hope you are still planning for the Wichita visit. If we do not succeed in getting any important men's meetings for you to address, a day's rest and converse will perhaps be just what you are needing at that time.

AAH/ID.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "A. A. Hyde", written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping line extending from the end of the signature.



Oct. 12, 1926.

Hon. Arthur Capper,  
Topeka,  
Kansas.

Friend Senator:

I do not know whether you have seen and read Kirby Page's proposition for a "National Peace Department" in the Government. I enclose a copy of the pamphlet and hope you can find time to read same. Also to comment in the Capper Publications.

While to some, it may seem that this proposition which Page presents so clearly, is preposterous, there are many others who look upon it as a wise and statesman-like procedure. Certainly it would put our Government before the world in perhaps the most Christian attitude which we have ever assumed. We have made a good many claims along this line to other nations, probably more than our acts and deeds have justified. That is quite true of all of us individually, however.

I have much hope that leading Quakers all over the country, and perhaps as a Church, will take up and promote a plan like this for the Government to create a Department of Peace. I believe that if the Friends would do this in the spirit which the W. C. T. U. promoted prohibition, the Peace Department would become a reality.

As a friend, and as a descendant of the Friends, I will be glad to hear from you at your leisure regarding this matter, and hope for your cooperation.

AAH/ID.

Sincerely,



G. BROMLEY OXNAM  
PASTOR

JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON  
ASSOCIATE PASTOR

BYRON P. HOVEY  
BYRON E. HORN  
ASSISTANT PASTORS

## The City Parish

COMPOSED OF THE CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS, GRACE, EPWORTH  
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, AND EAST 38TH STREET  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES

Office, 447 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
1151 South Broadway  
Los Angeles

October 13th, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
311 Division Avenue,  
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

My dear Kirby:

I have just received the October number of "The World Tomorrow". It exceeds my highest expectations. As soon as I can get my feet on the ground I shall get to work and secure the subscriptions I promised you. I hope to send you a list of fifty within about ten days, and the balance as soon as I can get along. Doubling the size more than doubles the dignity of the paper, and the type of contributors puts it upon a plane above anything else of its kind.

Did you get the Money Order of Fifty Dollars which was sent you to cover that worthless check that I pawned off on your office? Seriously, I was greatly embarrassed to think that such a mistake had occurred, and trust that the Money Order reached you before the check was returned to your office. Since I have not heard anything from you about it I take it that you have been so mad that you have not been able to bring yourself to write a letter about how sore you were.

I have heard a great deal of discussion about the Recognition Resolution. It has certainly created great interest thru the country, and I am more than ever convinced that it was wise to concentrate upon this thing than to put out a report.

If you are planning to get West at all this year do notify me long enough ahead of time so that we can make arrangements to drive you about. We would love to have you and Mrs. Page stay with us for two or three days, if you can get out here for a visit.

I have been speaking almost every day since my return, and so far no bricks have been heaved at me. Tully is doing the same up in the North, but I fancy our talks do not exactly coincide.

Trusting we may see you this year, and that when you come West you will not come West as you left Paris for the Channel Ports, believe me,

Ever affectionately yours,

*G. Bromley Oxnam*

**Federation of Churches of  
Rochester and Monroe County**

1010 TEMPLE BUILDING  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

REV. O. J. PRICE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
MRS. C. T. SIMONDS  
OFFICE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Oct. 14, 1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Page:

I read your story of Russia yesterday along side of that by Sherwood Eddy. While you and he are in agreement for the most part, I notice that you vary a little in your points of emphasis. I think you have both done a real service in sending out these stories. I hope they may be given to the press and that the press will give them publicity.

Thanking you for sending me a copy, I am

As ever yours,

*Orlo J. Price*  
Orlo J. Price,  
Executive Secretary

OJP/S

*return to K.P.*

October 15, 1926

My dear Mr. Colton:

It was good of you to send your letter of October 8th and I appreciate your comments.

I am just leaving again for another ten days. When I return I hope we may get together some day for luncheon and talk matters over.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. T. Colton  
Building

KP:E

October 15, 1926

My dear Mr. Hyde:

Many thanks for your letter of October 12th. I shall certainly make an effort to see Senator Capper either in Topeka or in Washington.

I am planning to go to Wichita soon and am eager to have a good visit with you. There are a number of things I want to talk over with you. I hope you received a copy of the October Number of the World Tomorrow. I do wish you would write me your frank opinion concerning it.

I hope that you are keeping well.

Cordially yours,

Mr. A. A. Hyde  
The Mentholatum Co.  
Wichita, Kansas

KP:E



October 15, 1926

Dear Sherwood:

I had hoped to find you here upon my return and have a long talk with you about a number of things. My heart goes out to you in this hour of misunderstanding and public abuse. I know that you will not let it affect your spirit or message. I am eager to get a full account of events from your own lips.

I had an excellent trip and secured some money and some promises for the future. It is difficult to know how much cash will actually come in.

Mrs. Elaine was away but sent me two very cordial telegrams. If I ever get to her I think we shall certainly get a larger gift.

I am starting this afternoon for Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Dayton. Will be back here on the 25th, then again on the 29th and 30th. I do want to have a long talk with you as soon as possible.

Very cordially,

Mr. Sherwood Eddy  
14 Beacon St.  
Boston, Mass.

KP:E

October 15, 1926

My dear Fred Smith:

Upon my return to the city I find your letter of October 1st. As I wrote you before we are not using your signature to the forward of Mr. Storey's book. If you know of any errors of fact or mis-statements in this book, I would be most grateful indeed if you would call them to my attention.

It seems to me that Mr. Storey has done is simply to quote from public documents. I realize that he is very biased in his own point of view but thus far no errors in the statement have been called to my attention. I do not think that he intends to slander any former public official, but merely takes the issue with the wisdom of some of their policies.

I am still hoping that we may get together for a good visit some time soon.

Very cordially yours,

Mr. Fred B. Smith  
70 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

KP:E

✓ ga

Return to  
K. P.

October 15, 1926.

Dear Albert:

Many thanks for your note of October 12th with  
a copy of the letter which you sent to Dr. Mott.  
I am deeply sorry that the whole affair got  
so badly balled up.

It was good to see you while in Cleveland.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Albert F. Coyle,  
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal,  
B. of L. E. Building,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

KP  
D



new York, Oct. 16, 1926.  
309 West 109th St.

Dear Mr. Page: I have thought often of your in-  
teresting address the other night at the Y.W.C.A.  
I have been wondering especially how it was that  
you made it, out, perhaps unintentionally to some extent,  
that the Moscow Soviet govt is, after all, a really  
successful thing, whereas I am sure it is no such  
thing.

I do think, though you will probably not  
agree with me, that you dealt with the whole ques-  
tion too much upon the ~~surface~~ <sup>surface</sup>. I dealt largely with  
figures, laws, processes of government, ideals  
even, but not enough with how all these things  
work actually. After all, you seemed too much to  
take for 100 per cent, or nearly so, the Soviet  
figures, claims, etc. But you cannot do that, must not.

You stated that industrially Russia  
is almost back where it was before the war, whereas I  
am sure that this is not true at all. When I came  
home to my son's apartment (he is a civil engineer, Prince-  
ton, was under the Soviet govt 2 1/2 years, and visited  
many parts of Russia) I asked him what he thought  
of this claim on your part. He said at once: "Of  
course that is perfectly ridiculous." That is putting it  
strongly, but I fear it is true.

E.g., I think I know Boston fairly  
well. Conditions have been said to be better there than ~~any~~  
in any other Russian city. Moreover its one great in-  
dustry is wholly nationalized. Surely labor is more reg-  
ularly employed there than elsewhere. Yet labor there  
is getting in troubles about what it got before <sup>the war</sup> while  
the cost of living is - how much higher, than before? I don't  
I know more precisely. Certainly, at any rate, the cost  
of living ~~is~~ has increased there <sup>much</sup> more radically than  
in America. I am sure it would be too optimistic as to  
Boston today that labor there is half as well off as  
your.



it was before the war. And I think I know Basra some-  
what from the inside. I have personal friends who  
live there, and who have lived there. I know how  
they lived formerly, and how they live now.

I know Tiflis better. Both cities are of  
about the same size, about 300,000 inhabitants each.  
Conditions in Tiflis now (I admit I left there months  
ago) are tragic as compared with what they were  
14 years ago. I know many people in Tiflis of various  
classes. I do not think I can be ~~de~~ <sup>de</sup> ~~ceived~~ as com-  
paring them now as compared with those which ex-  
isted 15 years ago. I may add that I have been in the

homes of hundreds of people, workers, industrial peo-  
ple, poor people, professional people. I have visited  
such homes often in the course of 4½ years. At  
one time I devoted almost a month continuously  
to visiting the homes of the working people especially.  
I conducted a "questionnaire" <sup>very</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> large numbers  
of such homes. I do think I know something of how the  
people live ~~to~~ <sup>now</sup>, and how they ~~have~~ <sup>used</sup> to live. This was  
confined almost entirely to the Caucasus, in Tiflis,  
Basra, Alexandropol (now Giumri) Yerevan, Etch-  
miadzin, Djibalogh, and in many villages. I  
did a great deal of this sort of visiting 5 years ago when  
90% of the people were in a starving condi-  
tion. And I did a great deal of it last month and  
April again. Yes, there has been great im-  
provement. But conditions now as compared with  
those of 14 years ago are not what you think they  
are.

And I think I have been about as free  
from prejudice as most. Certainly, I am not a noc-  
turnal, nor a conservative, in political and economic  
matters. For from it I recall that in Tiflis, I saw,  
my "home town" really, an effort was made once to lead  
me only a republican party caucus, when I was leading  
the reform reform hope, on the ground that I was not  
a republican at all, but at heart a socialist.



(2)

You are perhaps saying also that my observations are based on appearances in the Caucasus, while you were chiefly in Russia proper, above all at Moscow. But there is absolutely no distinction. The three Transcaucasian republics are only republics in name as you must know. They are not nearly so independent as our states here. If conditions were similar here politically to those in Russia, the former of New York this fall would be appointed from Washington, and perhaps even sent from Washington, as the second "president" of Armenia was. The most powerful men in the Transcaucasus are Oratkevich, a Georgian and Gueashin, an Armenian, both appointed from Moscow. The former was a physician, a Georgian, already living in Tiflis when he is now. Gueashin, whom I know intimately was a lawyer practicing in Moscow, and was sent down to Armenia as president. This is not now president, but is head of the Communist party in the Caucasus. I knew his predecessor. ~~He~~ He was killed, lost <sup>in an airplane accident</sup> ~~spoke~~ Miasnikoff, an Armenian, the most influential man in the Caucasus with Moscow, and the highest type of Soviet official I have known. He was the 1st president of Armenia, at Yerevan, then went to Tiflis, as head of the Communist party, etc. etc. But the Caucasus did not appoint him at all, nor elect him.

Moscow, in the matter of improvement in conditions, the advantage is with the Caucasus. I have heard it said so often by those in position to know that conditions in the Caucasus are better than elsewhere in Russia that I believe it. And I know many people who have lived both in the Caucasus and further north. We were all the time in touch with people who had lived in various parts of Russia, including Siberia. Of course you know that, on the surface, things always look pretty well in a <sup>large</sup> city like Moscow but ~~and~~



underneath the surface conditions there are, I feel sure, worse than you realize. I think I know (as many other Americans know) intimately the lives, histories, experiences, of many people in various walks of life, and I do not believe that those who think as I do are far wrong. And I repeat what I said the other night that ~~something~~ in Americans were pretty closely in agreement, and it is true also that in later the good less and less, including some who went to Russia very favorably disposed to the good. Certainly you said repeatedly that

the good had accomplished somewhat able, almost incomparable, things. I am not <sup>now</sup> so sure, though I think I know something of what it accomplished. It was under my very eyes for over 4 years. And I believe I was in Moscow itself almost as long as you were, though Moscow may not be the best place to get at the facts. Moscow is not Russia. Certainly conditions have improved in the past 5 years. I know what they were then. I went there when conditions were at the worst. But should the improvement be credited chiefly to the good? That is quite another matter.

I believe that Georgia suffered about as much as other parts of Russia, on the whole, from the war, invasions, etc. Yet, as compared with present conditions Tiflis 7 years ago was in splendid shape. I was not there until <sup>Antiochia</sup> 5 1/4 years ago, but I know from Americans what conditions were in Georgia 6, 7, 8 years ago. Conditions continued to improve very good in Tiflis until the Bolsheviks imposed their govt upon Tiflis and Georgia. Conditions then became immeasurably terrible. I do believe that, though there were other contributing causes,



3) Milneiloff makes out a very good case, when he undertakes to show that the frightful conditions of 5 and 6 years ago were due to the system itself chiefly. I do not see how this can be questioned. It may or may not be known to you that the Soviet system and govt are not in force uniformly everywhere. I had heard of a village and farming community which had been for some extent, for moral reasons, overlooked. I went there in order to learn the actual situation. The govt had more largely than any other place I know of, let this place alone. And conditions there were relatively much better than I have seen them elsewhere.

You may think I may have some sort of unwarranted prejudice against the govt proper, an opinion prejudice. I think not. I know personally many govt. officials, many of them families, their histories, etc. etc. many of them I like very much. many of them are better than their system. What you said about sexual immorality is true. You might have made it much stronger. Still, I remember refreshing exceptions. An employee of ours, a young man, had seduced a girl of about 16 years. She was then a chieftess by him. He twiddled his thumbs at us, laughed at it all. I went to the head of the govt and told him all about it. He promised me to attend to the young man's case. He did. The young man married the girl at once.

But really in this matter you were far too favorable to the Soviet theory of marriage, divorce, etc. The consequences of their system are already apparent. But you said nothing



about these consequences, a really serious omission. I may as well tell these consequences intimately. I'm spoke of the great numbers of boys on the streets, attributing this to economic conditions or to orphanage conditions. But you did not say at all that there are very large numbers of these children on the streets due to ease of divorce. Yet that is the fact. I'm referred truly to the laws protecting children, but you know of course that all the laws in the world will not protect the children under such conditions. You said there are something like 100,000 boys in the Russian cities. That figure is very much under the truth. There are no reliable figures, but some believe there are nearly 500,000 of them. As for education. What you said was

almost wholly in praise of the Soviet system, and yet you said that only  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the children are in school! I think indeed that this figure is too unfavorable. In the Caucasus certainly more than half the children are in school, I think 60 to 65 percent. You attributed this to two factors, to lack of facilities and to indifference. I must say there is little indifference, but there is a plentiful lack of facilities, but you omitted one very important factor. That is, the special privileges accorded to children of great officials, members of the Communist party, men who have influence in the "personnel unions" (labor unions). Nowhere in the world is there such special privilege as under the Soviet govt. I have been in many houses in various cities and villages. I saw



Can any country 2 school teachers can get up a fine system

many children out of school. I always asked why. Poverty is a common cause, no money with which to buy books, or. I found that laboring men, belonging to the unions had no difficulty in getting their children into school, but if the father were a man burdened with too many children, he could not buy any value to the union, ~~the~~ his children had to stay out. Yet you praise their educational system and ideals. What does their system amount to if they can't put it over? They believe in universal education, but I am not much interested in what they believe in. Isn't their educational system a failure absolutely? ~~At~~ And Sumarokov, in a moment of frankness, admitted it a year or two ago.

And so as to the universities. You must know that it is difficult for a young man whose family is not with the pool but into the university, yet you did not mention this at all. I may say I know about this from the inside. I know the efforts, successful and unsuccessful, of young people to enter the universities; efforts on the part of young people I know intimately, Russians, Georgians, Armenians.

And I know, from young men, intimately known to me, what the teaching is, specially along economic lines. It is all, or mostly, propaganda, mixed with the most absolute falsehoods.

In my judgment, the most fruitful single thing about the Soviet Union



gov't is its system of poisoning the minds  
of its people. They get one side only. This  
is done in an incredibly frightful. <sup>Let me say</sup>  
of a great release of the mind and spirit. Then was really no indi-  
cation. The other side that you really in con-  
tact with the people themselves, especially  
those lower down. If you did meet them,  
you doubtless did not get the truth from  
them. They are afraid to tell the truth.  
They are living under a system of ter-  
rorism. Many of us Americans did get  
the truth. We knew intimately many of the  
people, from the highest to the low us. Some  
of them trusted some of us. We got the truth  
from them. It would be really amazing  
when some of these same people told  
a visitor like myself.

As to schools again. The  
best <sup>school</sup> I ever saw is in Eruan. It is very  
attractive, well equipped in every way, the  
children well dressed, attractive, many  
of them as beautiful children as I ever  
saw. But these children in this specially  
favored school are mostly the children  
of gov't officials. This was the school the visitors always saw.

As to special privilege again.  
I think you have said (or Mr. Eddy) that  
no gov't official gets more than \$112.50.  
In view of all the special privileges, of  
many kinds, which the gov't officials enjoy,



Many excellent exceptions, of course

5/ this statement is absurd. As you must know govt officials, many of them, ride in Packards, Cadillacs, <sup>(new ones too)</sup> and I never know see any people who have a greater pride in this sort of thing.

I wonder upon what base you are setting as to the selfish devotion of the million members of the communist party.

I have a very different opinion about it as I know practically all those who know the situation from the inside. Do you know all the kinds of special privileges the communists and govt officials enjoy? and what is meant by the statement that \$112.50 is the maximum salary? This is not true except of certain classes of govt officials.

You referred to foreign <sup>concerns</sup> ~~concerns~~ operating in Russia, but said nothing, I think, as to how they are getting along, ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> going. The American oil people went to Baku on foot in winter. They found conditions impossible and got out. Do you know of the difficulties the Harman people are having? I know something of these difficulties, and I know personally (in some cases very intimately) many of the Harman people and their employees in Georgia, Americans, English, Russians, Georgians, Armenians. I recall that a man prominent in this company, an American, was asking me ~~about~~ about labor conditions especially. I told him: "They will say for death. They are already finding it almost as bad as that, though a casual visitor would not learn this."

What kind of figures did you get as to the growth of industry? Then in America we are sometimes told that our wealth has increased about



100 percent in 12 years. Prices have also increased about 75 per cent. are in reality twice as high as <sup>we</sup> were 12 years ago. I have seen prices <sup>in Russia</sup> on some articles advance 1000 per cent in 5 years. On the whole, Russia now is a country of very high prices and very poor quality.

You referred to such fine things as social insurance, sickness insurance, etc. The very plain inference is that the people generally benefit from this, whereas it is only the sick of a very limited class that so benefit. Yet you didn't say so. So is it; after all, such a wonderful thing? Of course in USSR you come into contact with this class, or its representatives, chiefly.

When you referred, as you did 2 or 3 times, to banishment to Siberia, etc., you referred to it as a practice under the old regime. Was this fair? Bounded little special pleading, because you must know that this continues, and that men are sent to Siberia, 500 miles from Moscow, absolutely without trial. I know personally such cases, including Chapman and friends. <sup>Why not let us hear something about this?</sup> I know also men shot by the foot, and why.

You referred to Stalin and others as men who in the past had been jailed, imprisoned, etc., but isn't it probably true that most of the old martyrs under the old regime are not for the Soviet Govt at all? Personally I have known all sorts of institutions of men now in the foot, but never knew one who had been jailed under the old regime for political beliefs or activities. But of course there are such sort people.



Perhaps you are thinking that I  
did not get along <sup>any</sup> <sup>too</sup> well with the  
poor ~~people~~ <sup>hence my</sup> people. There I cannot write  
without appearing conceited. But I did get  
along with them. And 3 years ago when I left  
(not expecting to return, though I did return after  
8 months) I was given a <sup>valuable</sup> ~~valuable~~ sonoma by the  
poor itself, with an elaborate address,  
in quite oriental style. I prize this son-  
oma highly.

You gave the audience the other night  
the impression that I was saying what I did  
due to observations 2 1/2 years old. No. I left  
the Congress last April. The picture illus-  
tration I used was 2 1/2 years old, and, for the  
purpose I had in mind, it was a perfectly  
good illustration.

It is only as they have confessed failure  
with in their system that the country has  
improved. Conditions have improved because  
the poor, in a measure, lifted its paralyzing hand  
off of business. Was that not little success?

And I repeat that the poor enterprises  
are inefficient, largely failures. The various great  
trading corporations are run, most of them,  
at a loss. In Baden last spring I found that  
private <sup>retail</sup> business was improving, increasing, while  
the stock of goods in poor shops was diminishing.  
Does this mean success? It means the reverse.  
And if the poor could only let the people  
alone in large measure conditions would  
improve more rapidly. My son pointed out  
the German machinery of various kinds in  
Tiflis was for sale (it was not selling) at  
low



4 to 5 times its real value. Then were  
non English, Germans, <sup>in Paris</sup> Italians, Americans  
trying to do business 3 and 4 years ago. than  
who, because it was impossible to do  
business. Their prices in Russia, except  
for food, are higher ~~in Russia~~ than in any other  
country, in general, and food is extraor-  
ordinarily frightfully high in price, all chiefly due  
to taxes, import duties (taxes gaining) and  
rents. The gap between the two shears of the  
scissors is wider than in any other part of  
the world, so I believe. If that is true then  
how they were beginning to solve their economic  
problems? Just why, I wonder, are your con-

problems. Just why, I wonder, are your con-  
clusions so much more favorable than  
those of some other people who went to Russia  
much more favorably inclined to the  
Soviet system than myself?  
And isn't it probable that the

Soviet system than myself.  
And I don't if probable that the  
American Federation of Labor knew what it was  
about when it took practically unanimous action  
the other day in strong opposition to the Soviet  
govt. The A.F.L. ~~then~~ believes that the Russian  
govt is not, as claimed, a govt of "workers  
and peasants." In that it is absolutely correct.  
I admit that it is ~~like~~ <sup>like</sup> such a govt, ~~but not a govt~~?  
You had a good deal to say about  
this.

the Swiss, which were doubtless many,  
of the cynical regime. But was it so  
bad comparatively? It was surely bad enough  
in all conscience. But how often have I heard it  
said of a man who had been to the front under the  
old regime that you could trust him just  
for the reason and you could. ~~He~~ In  
fact that is true. You said something of the



new sense of freedom, the new "release of life," or, ~~is~~ what does that mean really? There then are two sides to the question, and most of the truth is on the other side. I think I know that most of the people felt a greater sense of freedom under the red regime. And then was the beginning of representative government under the red regime, but not certainly under the new. What you said about the technique of the good was good, but you were a little wobbly at times as to how it actually works. This was especially true as to elections. I have attended two important "elections." I think I know how the thing is done.

And so in the professional union. I recall a case in point. There were present 330 members of a certain labor union. A slate was brought in from the outside, higher up. It was unpopular, received suddenly. Thirty voted "yes," 4 voted "no," 300 did not vote. <sup>because of this vote</sup> The slate was declared elected, and the 4 got into trouble. What is the element of success here?

Yes, conditions have improved. It is my belief that they would have been ~~blinded~~ improved under any conceivable kind of government, and that the very improvements are illustrations of the system's failure.



Am I right? and if the foot continues  
to grow like right, and if conditions  
therefore continue to improve, will  
that be evidence <sup>of success</sup> or failure of the  
Soviet system? And if the system  
succeeds from the material  
point of view, should we therefore be for  
it?

You spoke of the new love of  
art, music, etc. No, music, art, etc.,  
are, on the whole much below what  
they were. Of course all those people  
are lovers of art, music, etc. I have  
known as astonishing number of men  
and women 25 years old and over  
who can sing and play magnificently,  
but not many under that age. Where  
is the new art and the new music?  
The foot blinks in art and music,  
but is it really putting them over? You  
say they are in touch with western educa-  
tional methods. I admit that, but this  
is not entirely new, is it? The transla-  
tions of works on ~~to~~ education into Russian  
which I saw (works of Dewey, Mannor, etc.)  
were made before the war.

So just how can we be for the  
Soviet Govt? It stands for about all  
that we don't stand for. And what is it  
that is good or bad that it has really put  
over?

Sincerely,

Yew Rauden



New York City.  
October 18, 1926.

Mr. William Green,  
President American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Green:

After a week's delay your telegram of October 8th was delivered to me on October 17 and I hasten to reply.

It seems difficult to believe that two men could so fundamentally misunderstand each other as you and I seem to have done. Perhaps it may be explained by our brief and hurried conversation between meetings in Detroit.

Before any local controversy had arisen, I went to Detroit at the personal and unofficial invitation of several labor leaders who were anxious to have me speak upon the subject of Russia. When you said to me that you would prefer not to have me touch upon the subject of recognition, I at once complied with your request saying to you that I would not refer to recognition but speak upon labor conditions as I found them this summer in England, France, Germany, and Russia, but especially Russia. I understood from you that only the subject of recognition was barred and not the general subject of conditions in Russia.

I told you that I would prefer that you should not introduce me as a Y.M.C.A. secretary, that I should speak quite unofficially, and could not enter into the local controversy of the churches and the Y.M.C.A. with the Federation speakers. This was my clear understanding and I announced my subject to the Convention in my opening sentences, saying that I should speak on labor conditions in England, France, Germany, and Russia. When you spoke at the close of my address, you made no protest whatever against the subject upon which I had spoken nor did you give the slightest hint that I had broken faith with you in speaking upon the subject of Russia. If such was your understanding, you should have, in my judgment, said so at once publicly to the entire Convention in my hearing. But this was not done. I left Detroit never dreaming that there had been any misunderstanding regarding my subject. Upon my return to New York the next day when I was no longer present to reply, I was amazed to see your statement to the press that I had broken faith and spoken upon a forbidden subject.

I must give you the benefit of the doubt in believing that you misunderstood me and acted in accordance with your understanding of our conversation. You must, I think, also give me the benefit of the doubt in saying that I scrupulously and exactly followed my understanding of our conversation.

I certainly would not have come to Detroit to enter upon the local controversy nor would I have broken faith with you as to the subject. Had I for a moment understood that you did not wish me to speak upon the subject of Russia, I would not have spoken at all.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed)

SHERWOOD EDDY

P.S.

From a letter just received I quote from a statement given by Mr. Carl Haeussler, managing editor of the Federated Press, the national news service, whose assistant, Mr. Tom Fippett, stood within a few feet of us during our conversation at the noon adjournment:

"Let us be frank, Mr. Green", said Dr. Eddy, "I intend to emphasize Russia".

"Very well", said Mr. Green, "but do not mention recognition".

"I am glad to agree", Dr. Eddy responded."

SE:3



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Oct. 18, 1926.

Sater.

Wrote Mr. Page:

I assume you have read Eastman's article in the Times to-day. One more former adviser of the Bolsheviks <sup>and when</sup> got shipping. Others are men like B. Russell, Snowden, Haywood, Goldman, etc. And I know intimately N.E.R. workers who have gone through a similar experience myself, too, in some measure.

As you say the Soviet graft is the most colossal failure in history, not only in time, but is even the truth than statements to the effect that it has succeeded.

The peasants, for whom the graft was in my judgment really done, are not out for the graft.

You think graft is <sup>very</sup> evidently. No you. Haven't really that capital punishment is a deterrent. Is the graft really wrong & the right? Is a movement in the direction of liberty, freedom in business, & a movement to the right. I have often said to graft people "I am not objecting to your graft because it is radical, but because it is reactionary."

You answered some questions



the other right by pointing to Mussolini, or to conditions and practices in other countries. But is "you're another" argument really

But to your point near Tjalis the goat is putting  
in a big hydro-electric plant. I forget the fig-  
ures now. A German firm offered to do the  
work under contract for a certain figure, but the  
goat preferred to do it itself. The latest information  
was that the goat ~~had~~ ~~was~~ had already expended  
about twice as much as the Germans agreed to do  
of for, and it was not finished. Monrois, outside  
Nogent said the plan was unsound. But it is a  
grandiose affair. It will be completed ~~very~~  
eventually, and it will be shown to visitors  
with great pride. But is this success really?  
Sincerely,

J. W. Baughman.



THE SURVEY  
112 EAST 19TH STREET  
NEW YORK

October 19, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page:

I have only now read your *Russian*  
letter from the Aquitania, of Sep-  
tember 10th. Thank you for sending  
it to me. I don't know when I have  
read a clearer cut exposition of a  
man's impressions.

Sincerely,

*Pandora Keelyn*  
Editor.

puk js

*In heard there is a  
second letter - on Italy -  
- may I have a copy.*

THE MENTHOLATUM COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

Oct. 21, 1926.

OFFICE OF

A. A. HYDE, PRESIDENT

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Kirby:

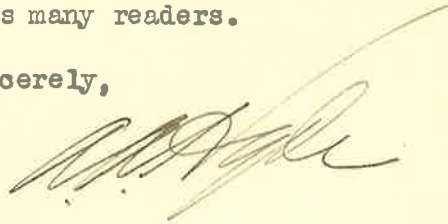
Just a few lines to enclose copy of letter just received from our Senator Capper and carbon copy of my reply, regarding your pamphlet and plan of a National Peace Department. I am sure you will be interested in the apparently favorable attitude he takes.

Was glad to receive your note of the 15th this morning advising that you expect to be here soon, and I would like to have date of arrival when you have established same.

In regard to the "World Tomorrow", I have read the first issue with considerable interest and liked particularly the two articles written by you. Personally, I am not very favorable to an issue of a paper given exclusively to articles on one subject such as World Peace, though, of course, that is a big theme. The Kingdom of God, however, as taught by Christ, it seems to me is much wider and more fundamental. The newspaper promoting this Kingdom idea should have several slants to meet the particular views and preferences of its many readers.

AAH/ID.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "A. A. Hyde", written in a cursive style.

Oct. 21, 1926.

Hon. Arthur Capper,  
Topeka,  
Kansas.

My dear Mr. Capper:

Many thanks for your good letter of the 20th in regard to Kirby Page's National Department of Peace proposition and pamphlet.

I am glad to know that your personal sentiments are so favorable to this idea, even though you think that the nation is not ready yet for such a program. I think most everyone would agree in this opinion, though a goodly number would favor agitation of the subject with a view of eventually putting through this or some similar proposition for a National Peace Department.

I am satisfied that the Quakers as a denomination will soon give it their substantial backing, though they may not want to take it up as a major issue until they have downed military training in the schools.

In the meanwhile, my personal opinion is that all of us who look with favor on the idea, should quietly pursue a policy of discussion and propaganda with a view of creating a great demand among the people that we have this department in our government. Would you be willing to instruct the editors of your papers to do a little writing along this line occasionally?

Thanking you for your good will, and with kind personal regards,

AAH/ID.

Respectfully,



UNITED STATES SENATE  
Committee on  
The District of Columbia

Topeka, Kansas.  
October 20, 1926.

Hon. A. A. Hyde,  
The Mentholatum Company  
Wichita, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Hyde:

Upon my return from a trip which kept me away from my office for several days I found your letter of October 12th, enclosing the suggestion of Kirby Page for the establishment of a national peace department in our government. I have read Mr. Page's statement with a great deal of interest. I think the idea is an admirable one, and one which holds possibilities for the furtherance of the peace movement, but much as I regret to say it, I doubt whether we, as a nation, are ready even yet for a program of such a wide scope and calling for such a considerable appropriation by Congress. I believe it is recognized that we are the leading nation of the world, so far as our efforts toward peace are concerned. Generally, our people are opposed to war and are receptive to movements which would outlaw war. We have already touched advance ground for world peace through the activities of our government. For instance, I think the disarmament conference held in Washington at the invitation of President Harding was a splendid gesture and that much good has come from it, even though it may not have accomplished all that those who directed it had at first hoped. I think it might well be said that the seed sown at this conference contributed in no small measure to the Locarno treaties recently entered into by the nations of Europe. President Coolidge, through the proper avenues of our government, is now sounding out the other nations with a view to calling another conference which will discuss further reductions in armament. My feeling is that we should continue along more intensive lines in the education of our people for peace, through schools, churches, etc., as well as through our intercourse with other powers. The eventuality, I think, might well be a plan such as Mr. Page has in mind. I think the plan is one well worthy of the most serious consideration of our people, and I am glad that he has advanced it in order that it may have the attention of thoughtful citizens. Personally, I am always pleased to be of any help I can in the furtherance of movements looking toward peace and the idea of Mr. Page has my very sympathetic interest.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very respectfully,

(Signed) ARTHUR CAPPER.

October 25, 1926.

My dear Mr. Rankin:

Upon my return to the city after an extended absence I hasten to reply to your letters of October 16th and 18th. It was good of you to write me at such length.

I realize that almost any statement that is made concerning conditions in Russia is open to challenge. I certainly have no axe to grind and abominate many of the basic principles of the Bolsheviks. All I tried to do was to state the facts as I understand them. You will recall I admitted freely that I may be in error concerning many points. I wish that we had more time to talk things over.

Cordially yours,

Mr. E.W. Rankin,  
151 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

EP:M

Return to  
K.P.

131 South Street  
Auburn, New York

29 Oct. 1926

Dear Mr. Page

Thank you for your interesting  
letter on Russia. It presents  
a complex situation vividly.  
Up to now I have been doubtful  
about the expediency of re-  
suming diplomatic relations  
with Russia, & even now  
my hesitations abide. I have  
been guided largely by the  
judgment of Secretary Hoover.



For a long time past I have  
been convinced that a stable  
Government had been established  
in Russia. Having changed  
my judgment relative to  
the Locarno Treaty, I am  
considering whether the same  
or similar treatment which  
now is in connection  
with it would not apply  
to Russia.

I should be obliged for  
the bibliography to which  
you refer.

With kind regards

Yours truly

W. H. Page }

Most faithfully  
Charles H. Brent

SYDNEY STRONG  
508 GARFIELD STREET  
SEATTLE

October 27, 1926.

My dear Kirby Page:

In the promotion of the Peace Letter,  
I am seeking to get the names of at least fifty  
prominent people, as signers, who would be willing  
to have their names published in a group -- this  
not to be done unless fifty are secured.

Kindly consider this as an invitation  
to become one of the fifty.

Cordially,

S. S.

hmv 2.

Our Thomson (1000) Story "Philippines & U.S.A." came  
yesterday, but I order so many I must have been  
optimistic, at the time. Well, I'll do my best.  
Got rid of 50 last night at Cannonvale Club,

Am I see the Rusta-head of the Philippine colony -  
this noon, will try to work out a plan  
to disperse of them -

This booklet is a good thing, but I was sur-  
prised when the 1000 walked in <sup>on</sup> me, you  
see it is several months ago when you  
spoke of it. Will, all right

22  
The Bureau (Long) "Philippine" "Census"  
"Particulars" but I am so busy I can't  
afford to do it. Will, all right  
Let me of 20 last night I am so busy



*Kirby: Hyde is already  
on Sub. list.  
return.*

October 27, 1926.

My dear Mr. Hyde:

Many thanks for your good letter of October 21st. I am glad that you like the first number of The World Tomorrow. Copy of the November number will reach you within a few days. I expect to be in Wichita on Wednesday, November 17th, and am looking forward in the hope of having a good visit with you at that time. I shall try to see Senator Capper at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Mr. A. A. Hyde,  
The Mentholatum Company,  
Wichita, Kansas.

KP  
D

# THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY

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CABLE ADDRESS  
"NAGARECO DAYTON"

DAYTON, OHIO

October 28, 1926

OCT 29 1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
Editor - The World Tomorrow,  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Kirby:

I am very sorry I missed you on Sunday. I was engaged all morning at the Church and when I tried to find you in the late afternoon you had checked out of the hotel and nobody seemed to know where you had gone. I regret missing you very much, because I wanted a chance to talk over with you the requests which have come for financial help on the Fellowship For A Christian Order work and also on the World Tomorrow.

I have written Sherwood Eddy that I will not contribute to anything that he is sponsoring until I am convinced that he is on the right track or that he is willing to modify some of his extreme positions.

I think Sherwood is going entirely too far and is eliminating people who should be enlisted to back up the things he is trying to promote -- people without whose help we cannot succeed in anything like a reasonable time.

Before contributing to the World Tomorrow I must know more about your policies. I am especially interested in whether you are going to emphasize the extreme positions and whether you are going to take an attitude to enlist people who are willing to travel along part way. The more I dig into some of these questions the more I am convinced that antagonizing people will not get you very far. We have got to learn to pull them along with us. If we can't pull them along 100%, then let's make the best of a 50% co-operation.

Half a dozen people have asked me since your recent talks here in Dayton what it is you are driving at. They say your speeches do not make your objective clear. These questioners are not thoughtless people. On the contrary they are among the most thoughtful in town. I wonder if it wouldn't be better to get down to brass tacks and make a clearer statement of just what your objective is and how you expect to attain it.

As you know, I am keenly interested in correcting things that are wrong, but I am also concerned about the methods that are be-

Mr. Kirby Page.

-2-

ing used to do it. I have no sympathy with the old Jesuit principle which I am fearful both you and Sherwood are inclined to use.

The next time you come this way I hope I shall be in town and that there will be opportunity to sit down and talk over many things.

With kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Fred J. Nichols". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the sender.

FJN-sh

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BOSTON 29th October 1926

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

Miss Jessica M. Moreland  
c/o Kirby Page  
347 Madison Avenue  
New York City.

My dear Miss Moreland:

I have a copy of the new pamphlet which you sent me with your letter of October 26th, and I am very glad to see it with its very admirable foreword signed as it is. I will write you next week as to how many copies I should like, but I wanted to call your attention at once to an error on the inside of the title page where you state that my book costs in cloth \$2.50. The price is \$2.

Yours very truly,



October 30, 1926.

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for your good letter of October 28th. I was exceedingly sorry to miss you while I was in Dayton. There were a number of things I wanted to talk over with you.

I am much interested in what you have written about the tactics being used by Sherwood and myself. I doubt if it is worthwhile to attempt to go into that question in a letter. Concerning a policy of The World Tomorrow, I think you can get a clear idea by examining the two numbers which have been published under my editorship. If you have had time to go through these I shall be glad to have a line from you about them.

I do want to see you at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Mr. Fred J. Nichols,  
The National Cash Register Co.,  
Dayton, Ohio.

KP  
D

November 30, 1926.

To the Judges:

Herewith are the results of the contest "What Youth is Thinking". The winners as decided by the Judges are as follows:

Class I

- |    |                                      |    |    |
|----|--------------------------------------|----|----|
| 1. | Betty Webb, Berkeley, California     | 13 | 23 |
| 2. | Norman Studer, New York City         | 14 | 24 |
| 3. | Hans Heinemann, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.    | 18 | 24 |
| 4. | Wallace N. McCown, Norman, Oklahoma. | 24 | 21 |

Class II

- |    |   |    |    |
|----|---|----|----|
| 1. | E. Merrill Root, Richmond, Ind.             | 17 | 31 |
| 2. | E. Sutherland Thetford, Mt. Pleasant, Mich. | 18 | 26 |
| 3. | Joseph Tatsuro Santo, Madison, N. J.        | 22 | 25 |
| 4. | Brent Dow Allinson, Ravinia, Ill.           | 24 | 32 |

Many thanks to the Judges for their kind co-operation in this interesting venture.

Sincerely

*H. C. E.*

H. C. Engelbrecht



7 6 5 4 6

*Handwritten notes:*  
 7. O. P. M.  
 2. O. P. M.  
 B. B.  
 E. B.  
 Van D.

I

1. We Who Doubt	1	8	1	1	2	13
2. A Program for the Unsatisfied	2	2	7	2	1	14
3. Fifty Percent	3	1	8	3	3	18
4. What Youth is Thinking	4	3	2	8	7	24
5. Race Prejudice	6	5	3	5	6	25
6. Plus Four or Minus?	7	4	6	7	4	28
7. The Negro's Claim to Brotherhood	8	9	5	6	5	33
8. A Justification of Agnosticism	5	6	10	4	8	33
9. Youth -- Rah!	10	7	4	9	10	40
10. Believe It or Not	9	10	9	10	9	47

II

1. Contemporary Youth -- Its History and Future	2	1	10	2	2	17
2. Youth Looks at the World and Dares	3	4	3	5	3	18
3. West Is West, East Is East --	1	5	4	8	4	22
4. The Thoughts of Youth Are Long, Long Thoughts	9	2	1	7	5	24
5. What's the Use?	6	6	8	4	1	25
6. The Why of Youth's Thoughts	4	3	2	9	8	26
7. A Minority Report	8	10	7	1	7	33
8. How Youth Looks at the World	7	7	5	3	10	32
9. Can Youth Think Straight on International Affairs	5	9	6	6	9	35
10. Is Youth Thinking?	10	8	9	10	6	43

# THE EMPORIA GAZETTE

W. A. WHITE, EDITOR AND OWNER

W. E. HUGHES, MANAGER

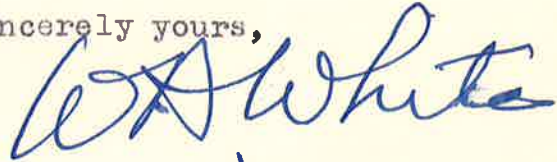
EMPORIA, KANSAS

November 30, 1926.

Dear Mr. Page:

(I am delighted with the work you are doing in "The World Tomorrow". In a world which can only go forward on faith and which was bled white of its faith by the punitive peace that followed a futile war, ~~you are injecting~~ you are injecting faith into an anemic world, And only as faith is restored and visions follow faith can we keep the world moving and civilization developing into a higher status. Good luck to you in your work.)

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "W. A. White". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "W" and "A".

Mr. Kirby Page,  
The World Tomorrow,  
52 Vanderbilt,  
New York City.

WAW:TT

# Park Avenue Baptist Church

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Park Avenue at East 64th Street  
New York

TELEPHONES:  
RHINELANDER { 2621  
10027

November 30, 1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
The World Tomorrow,  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

DEC 1 1926

My dear Page:

You may use, if you wish, the following sentences in your campaign for the World Tomorrow:

"I am happy to associate myself with those who are interested in the fortunes of the World Tomorrow. How difficult a struggle it has been to create in America independent organs of liberal opinion is well known. The World Tomorrow, under Mr. Page's editorship, is sure to be illuminating and stimulating, and while the journal will ask no one to agree with all it says it will undoubtedly, if properly supported, wield a wide influence for forward-looking policies in national and international affairs."

Very sincerely yours,

*Harry Emerson Fosdick*



(While at times I do not find myself in accord with the positions taken by "The World Tomorrow," I find this periodical arresting, forward-looking, courageous, and constructive. It also stands ready to modify its positions and statements in the light of new evidence.)

Nov. 29 '26

John R. Mott

347 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

November 29, 1926

Dear Kirby:

If the enclosed brief statement will be of service to you, in response to your note of November 27th, you are at liberty to use it.

Very cordially yours,



Kirby Page, Esq.,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

M

November 26th, 1926

Dear Kirby:

More about the U.S.S.R. What used to be Russia is now the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Communist party has a membership of just a little over one million, but it is such a closely knit, thoroughly disciplined, hard working group that, so far, it has been able to control the government and policy of the U.S.S.R. Membership in the party is fairly difficult for workers to acquire, much more so for any intellectuals. There are periodic party cleanings when all those who are not active vital members are eliminated. Public hearings are held and members are required to show why they should not be expelled from the party. As many as 250,000 have been expelled in one year. Party members are limited in their income to 225 rubles, \$112.00 a month, are expected to do voluntary work for the party, and must be willing to go anywhere to work for the party. Party dues amount to about 5% of a members income.

It is the rule of the party that all members must abide by the decision of the majority as determined at the party congress. Zinoviev broke this rule and was removed from his position of leadership in Leningrad and from the Politbureau, one of the directing organs of the Communist party and consisting of the nine most influential men in the party. Trotsky has just recently been dropped from the Politbureau. He had lived up to the party rules but was dismissed largely because his ideas do not agree with those of Stalin who is today the leader of the Communists.

The Communist League of Youth is an organization for the training of children and adolescents in communistic principles. Its program provides for three groups that range in age from 7 to a maximum of 23. At present there are over two million members. The League has a very well worked out program of physical education, group activities, political and communist training. In the development of the program they have called on all those interested in working with young people, the psychologist, the teacher, the leaders of groups of young people and the young people themselves. We were interested to find that the younger children had been given too heavy a dose of communism and were reacting against it. Text books are being rewritten to meet this difficulty. In the older groups the young people are given a great deal of responsibility and many seem to be finding a great opportunity for self-expression. The young people run their own magazine and papers, some of them with big circulations. During the summer some 30,000 of the older boys and girls were acting as leaders for the younger groups.

In their groups the boys and girls do everything together and are given a great deal of freedom in their relationships. Not a few of them call old restraints bourgeois and make liberty an excuse for license. The leaders have recognized that the new and unaccustomed freedom would lead to some present social loss but have felt that in the end it would bring about better relations between the sexes. Now there seems to be some reaction to the extreme freedom. The leaders are teaching the value of self-control and at least one of the best known books on free love has been taken off the market.



In 1920 over half, 53.5 percent of the people of Russia could not read, the school system was demoralized by the revolution and the civil war. In 1925 there were more than 10,000,000 students in schools, several new dialects had been reduced to writing, the budget for education amounted to \$114,000,000 gold. Considerable progress had been made in teaching illiterates. Even so only about one-third of the children of school age were in school, not enough money could be provided, the number of trained teachers was far too small, many of the schools were hardly approaching minimum standards. There is a tremendous demand for education. Moscow had places for 25 of her students in the Higher Technical School and there were 1,200 applicants. There were 1,000 applicants for 20 places in a railroad technical school. Under these circumstances it is very easy for the children of the proletariat to be favored. Professors often find it impossible to get a place for their children in the school in which they are teaching.

The Communists are atheistic and anti-religious. They look on religion as "The Opium of the People". When they secured control they dis-established the Greek Orthodox Church, took away its state support, exposed many of its frauds, for a time closed the churches. For some five years there was a bitter struggle between the church and the state, but now there seems to be very little religious persecution in the U.S.S.R. Only about 4% of the church buildings are being used for other than religious purposes and there are more than 30,000 congregations that have organized and secured the use of a church building. The churches we saw were well filled and there was usually a large proportion of men, but only a few young people.

While the individual congregations are unmolested in their worship the heads of the church government are carefully watched and often are hampered in their movements. There are some bishops who are not allowed to leave Moscow and others who cannot come to Moscow. Priests are denied all the privileges of citizenship and have been considered as one of the lowest classes of non-producers. Popular priests are often forced to change their parishes. The teaching of religion is permitted in the home at any time but cannot ordinarily be given publicly to those who are under 18. In the Tartar Republic, where a large proportion of the population are Moslems, the age limit has been lowered to 14 because of the pressure of public opinion. Sunday Schools are permitted in the churches that had them before the Revolution. There is a religious press, censored, of course, and narrowly limited to religious topics. Bibles can be sold. In fact, the Russians are very anxious to have the world feel that there is religious freedom in the U.S.S.R. The censor took one of the press correspondents to task for saying that when Dr. Eddy spoke on religion in Moscow he was given an "exceptional opportunity".

To the Molokons, Dukobars, Baptists and other Sectarrians the new regime has brought a great increase of freedom for under the czar they were non-orthodox and were constantly persecuted.

Religion is too deeply rooted in the life of the Russian people for the Communists to drive it out, but there will undoubtedly be a growing group of atheists trained in the Communist League of Youth or who have turned against the Orthodox Church. In some homes the older people have their ikons and the younger ones their picture of Lenin. The Communist party has worked out a service for the presentation of children to the party that corresponds somewhat to our baptismal service. They also have a Communist wedding and funeral service.



These last years of struggle have already made religion more vital and have brought it much closer to the people. We will probably see a further change in the message and program of the church as it gets away from the easy days of state support and adapts itself more closely to the life of the people. The recruiting and training of men as priests and ministers will be one of the big problems that will have to be solved before long. The old seminaries are all closed and the social and political difficulties tend to keep men out. A beginning has been made by a small seminary in Moscow but the financial difficulties are almost overwhelming. They are trying to run a grain milling business so that the students can earn part of their way and any profit goes into the work of the seminary.

There is a large and active atheist society carrying on an apparently widely extended propaganda. It is publishing and circulating many anti-Christian posters and magazines. The latter we saw on many of the Moscow news-stands. From what we could gather from their publications they were stressing particularly the relation between the church and capitalism. Christianity is portrayed as the servant of capitalism or of the czarist (capitalistic) state. One of the posters showed a big cross of shining gold. To this were harnessed the working people of the world. The figure of Christ walked in front of them. They were straining to catch up with Him but the only result of their effort was to drag forward the cross of gold on which was seated the fat, leering figure of Capitalism. Another showed masses of people hurrying across a plateau that ended in a high cliff. They were all reaching out toward the figure of Christ which stood like a Will o' the Wisp just beyond the edge of the cliff. With their eyes lifted toward Him the people failed to see the cliff and so fell into the gaping mouth of Capitalism.

The absolute equality of men and women is one of the cardinal principles of the Russian program. Both should be self-supporting workers. The state is supposed to provide care for the children so that a woman can be a worker as well as a mother. Relationships between men and women are considered to be their private concern. Legally or socially a marriage ceremony does not seem to be required, though if a marriage is not registered the women does not have the status and property rights of a legal wife. A religious ceremony is not recognized. Only the civil ceremony is binding. The stigma of illegitimacy has been absolutely done away with and all children are entitled to support and can inherit the property of their parents. Where children are born out of wedlock or in case of divorce, the father is responsible for their support up to an amount equal to half his earnings. Apparently the proving of paternity is a fairly simple matter and does not involve many legal technicalities. Of course if a man is unemployed the court cannot compel him to contribute to the support of his children. Furthermore, it seems that little can be done to a man who refuses to pay and many women are finding it difficult to collect the money supposedly due them.

In Moscow there are a great many unregistered unions that are marriages to all intents and purposes. This is principally due to the housing shortage. Couples find it difficult to secure a room. If they register their marriage one of them must give up their quarters which for many is usually only part of a room. Consequently the marriage is not registered. The housing problem has a more humorous side when couples decide they cannot get along together. They can get their divorce but often must go on living together because they cannot find separate rooming accommodations.



Divorce has been made almost as easy as marriage. If both parties agree they simply register their divorce in the same office as they registered their marriage. If one of the couple does not consent to the divorce the matter goes before the court. As we understand it the court has no alternative but must grant the divorce. It arranges for the division of the property, the custody of any children and provision for their support. The state may not be interested in the registering of marriage, but it is interested in the care of any children.

Apparently the new freedom and ease of divorce is working to the disadvantage of the woman. Her husband can divorce her at any time and without cause. As a consequence, as she gets older and less attractive she must often stand a great deal from her husband. This is especially true in the country where it is difficult for the women to secure work that will make them independent. At present the new freedom in marriage and divorce is leading to considerable license and many marital changes.

Abortion has been legalized provided it is done under proper hospital conditions. Any woman can have the operation if she can pay for it. If a working woman can show her trade union committee that she should not have any more children or that having a child will take her away from important work, she is given two weeks off with pay so that she may have the operation.

We could not help but deplore many things in the present Russian program, lack of liberty, oppression, use of the secret police, philosophy of violence and revolution, but in spite of all these and in spite of a wide difference of opinion about the Russian experiment practically all of our party agreed that in our opinion the time had come for the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to work out some mutually acceptable basis for recognition. Just what this basis should be we are not able to say, but we do feel that in the interest of international relationships and goodwill, to say nothing of possible business advantages, an attempt should be made to find a basis for recognition and renewed official relationships. The present government has proved itself a permanent one and has already been recognized by some fourteen nations. Furthermore we cannot see that the United States has usually been concerned with the internal organization or policies of some of the countries it has recognized.

Bad as things may be in Russia today she is making progress after the suffering and loss of war, revolution and civil war. Conditions are better today than they were before the revolution. There ought to be more improvement, as the economic life of the country develops and some of the social experiments become better and better adapted to the life of the people. It is going to be difficult, however, to work out a program that is adapted to the need and desires of both the peasants and the city workers. What ever we think of Russia's philosophy and social program we must recognize that she is carrying on a great social and political experiment, and that from her experience, whether it be ultimate success or failure, will undoubtedly come many things that will influence the life and thinking of the world.

Yours sincerely,  
*Sidney D. Gamble*  
 (Sidney D. Gamble)



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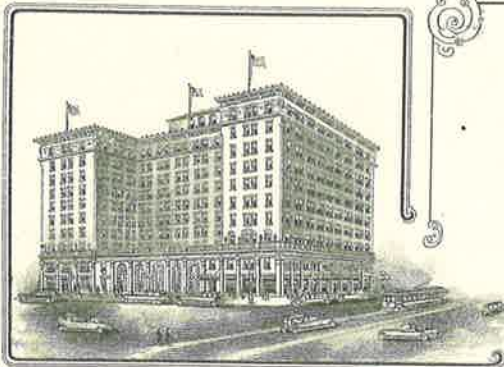
DES MOINES, IOWA

No. 25

Dearest Sweetheart:

am lonesome and homesick for  
a sight of you. And yet I am overcome  
with a sense of profound thankfulness  
for the richness and fullness of life  
that is being granted to us. Few  
families have so much reason to  
rejoice as we have. I am thinking  
constantly of the wonderful spirit  
you are showing. Not many women  
could be happy under the circumstances  
you are confronted with. I love you,  
dear of mine, more than words can  
express. Am eager indeed to get

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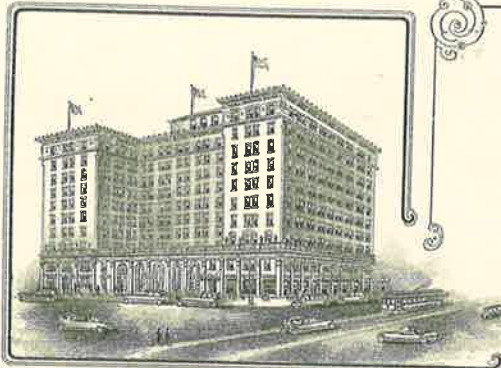
DES MOINES, IOWA

home again. What a joyous Christmas we shall have together.

I stayed with Ben and Edith while in Denver. Had a glorious visit with them. Spoke seven times before very influential audiences. On Sunday after we went into the mountains with a score of picked students, spending the afternoon and evening together. It was a never-to-be-forgotten experience. In the late afternoon we had a long hike through the snow. It was beautiful beyond words. How you and the children would have enjoyed yourselves!

Spoke four times yesterday to important groups. Had turkey supper with

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DES MOINES, IOWA

Geo Alvin Peak and his family last evening.  
am having Thanksgiving dinner with  
Harold Bruner and family. am going  
to the Drake-Brinnell game with  
President Morehouse and am taking supper  
with him. am meeting many, many  
old friends.

Heaps of love and millions of  
kisses to all of you.

Your own

Daddy



Denver, Colorado  
November 22, 1926

Mr. Sydney Strong  
508 Garfield Street  
Seattle, Washington

My dear Mr. Strong:

I must apologize for the long delay in answering your good letter of October 27. I have been on tour steadily now for several weeks. I shall be glad to have you use my name as one of the signatories for your peace letter.

Cordially yours,

Denver, Colorado  
November 22, 1926

Dr. C. J. Gamble  
School of Medicine  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Clarence:

Your letter has been forwarded to me out here. I read it with care and with very great interest. I discover that I am in agreement with most of what you have written, and think you have presented a most fascinating account of your trip. I hope you will circulate it widely. Some time ago, I sent you another copy of my letter on Russia, which I hope you have received. In order to make sure, I am asking my office to send you a third copy. I greatly enjoyed the luncheon with you folks the other day.

Cordially yours,

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*For a Liberal and Constructive American Foreign Policy*

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TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 5740

CABLE ADDRESS  
LOFNA, NEW YORK

November 19, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page:-

I have just received word from someone in  
the middle west that you have been saying kind  
words about us. We are very appreciative.

I am still looking forward to a chance  
to talk to you about Russia.

Very sincerely yours,

*James G. McDonald*

Chairman.

JGM:HS



# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

## OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

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#### THEOLOGICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

November 20, 1926.

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WILLIS D. MATHIAS

Dear Kirby:

I wonder if you are familiar with our plans for a National Conference of Theological Students to be held at Milwaukee a day prior to the general conference. I enclose a bulletin which gives full particulars. Mr. S. McC. Cavert has until recently been acting as chairman of the Program Committee. At his suggestion I am writing to ask if you would not be willing to attend this Conference and serve as one of the discussion group leaders.

There are only two addresses in the conference - the opening address by Henry Sloane Coffin and the closing address by Studdert-Kennedy. It is our hope that the discussion groups which occupy four hours on the program will be the most valuable part of the conference. Each discussion group will include 20 or 25 students. The discussions will be expected to settle around the questions which you will find listed in the bulletin. We are expecting in the neighborhood of 300 students representing every important denomination in the country.

Knowing your interest in the future of the Church and its function in American life I sincerely trust you will be willing to accept our invitation.

Sincerely yours,

*Francis Miller*

Mr. Kirby Page  
Building.

FPM:BE

*Tell him  
yes - I will  
do this  
Done*

November 22, 1926.

Dear Kirby:

As you probably know, we are planning to have a large book shop at the Milwaukee Conference. The Association Press is to be in charge. We wish to have an ample supply of your pamphlets and books on sale. Will you arrange this directly with the Press or will you send me the necessary information to relay on to them. Perhaps the latter would be a better plan since I am charged by the Conference Committee with the responsibility for the book shop. Please indicate besides each title how many copies you think ought to be on sale.

Cordially yours,

Francis Miller

Mr. Kirby Page  
Building.

FPM:HE

*Please mark quantity on  
enclosed list & send back  
promptly.*

*B.*

Denver, Colorado  
November 22, 1926

Mr. Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Secretary  
American Friends Service Committee  
20 South Twelfth Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Thomas:

Your letter of November 12 was forwarded to me out here. As far as I know, I have never said that the Russians are putting money in the United States for propaganda purposes. What I have said is that through the Third International they are spending money for such purposes in many countries of the world, especially in Germany, Britain, the Balkans, China, and some of the other Far Eastern countries. They may be spending money in the United States. I do not have any evidence that they are, and have not made any public statement to the effect that they are carrying on propaganda in this country. If you have any evidence on either side of this question, I should be glad if you would let me have it.

Cordially yours,



November 17, 1926

Mrs. D. O. Walsworth  
Greenfield  
Iowa

My dear Mrs. Walsworth:

Mr. Page is out of the city, so cannot answer  
your letter of the 12th himself.

We are glad that you appreciated "The Sword  
or the Cross." It so happens that there is no shorter  
version of the same thing. Mr. Page has never kept  
a record of whether his pamphlets are used in contests,  
and though they undoubtedly have been, we have no record  
of it. No, there is no other pamphlet by the same name.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Page

# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

## OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE NAME  
GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

November 13, 1926

(Strictly private and confidential)

Dear Kirby:

I would like your best judgment on a matter that is disturbing me. I shall rely upon your keeping it strictly confidential.

Two years ago I was troubled about the question of what to do with my property. The few select friends whom I consulted were divided on the matter. I thought I had disposed of the question but I find that it will not down. I shall do nothing hastily but at present my thought is about as follows.

As you know, I have a small amount of property which I inherited from my father and having no salary, derive my income from "profit, interest, and rent". After meeting my own needs out of my income, I give the rest away. The amount of the property is quite negligible but the principle at stake is not. I have grown more and more deeply dissatisfied with the glaring injustices of our social order. I have talked. I have written. I have protested. But I feel that so far as in me lies, I must do something about it. What can I do?

Suppose I should give away my property, wisely; or if my work would be jeopardized by giving it away, trustee it so that I could never personally receive the income but it should go to the support of the Christian social work in which we are engaged. Having trusted my money, or given it away, I would still have to live and would be frankly be compelled to solicit funds to carry on the social work in which I am engaged. I realize that this would not be academically nor logically consistent; that if I could not conscientiously live upon "profit, interest, and rent" of our social order, I could not logically solicit funds from the same source for others. But I am not much concerned about logical consistency.

First, suppose I dispose of my property. Next, I would endeavor to live the simple life, moving to a cheaper neighborhood and endeavoring to live on the average income of an American family which is now a little more than \$1500. Having disposed of my property, I would prepare a statement in pamphlet form about the size of "Danger Zones" which I would send as we did this last one to the principal ministers, editors, and social workers of the country. In this statement I would arraign the injustices of our social system: its evils of congested, unshared wealth, unrelieved poverty, luxury and waste, monopolistic control, housing conditions, industrial strife, child labor, materialism of our age, insecurity of life, the press, intolerance, and the other obvious evils and results of our system. Further in the statement I should call for a return to Jesus' way of life, proposing no rule and asking no one to follow my

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example since Jesus never made a rule of asking men to sell what they had. But I would suggest that each according to his own light should oppose the evils of our social order and enter the simple, sacrificial life and apply Jesus' way of life in industrial, racial, and international relations. Each would do this according to his own conscience: one like A.A. Hyde as a Christian steward, another like Francis of Assisi or like Bill Simpson of our own time, one like John J. Eagan, Arthur Nash, William P. Hargood to carry Christianity into industry, another like W.W. Alexander to improve our pathetic race relations, others like you and Professor Shotwell to build for peace. But each in his own way to combat the evils of the old social order and stand for the building of the new. I would ask especially students and the young to enter a crusade to save us from the materialism of the age.

It might fail. It would certainly be unmercifully criticised and misunderstood and misrepresented. Some would say that it was a dramatic gesture, a playing to the gallery, "Certain proof" that I was a "Russian agent." Others would say that I was mad. But I believe that a group of us, each acting on various lines, could disturb the conscience of thousands. I feel that I must do something. I realize that it is a risk but what is not? I am willing to take that risk. It will undoubtedly close some doors of opportunity. It may open others. I am willing to take the chance. I do not feel that I can go on this way. I must take the next step. I must ask in the silence of my own heart what that next step is to be but I ask you now as a friend to give me your best judgment in the matter. Why should I not take this step?

Ever yours,

SE:S

*Sherwood*  
S.



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REV. JAMES A. CRAIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
Telephone Jackson 6183

November 12th, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
c/o Ross W. Sanderson,  
Wichita Council of Churches,  
Y.M.C.A. Building,  
Wichita, Kansas.

My dear Kirby:

This letter is written out of much tribulation of soul. I have been trying for some days to set up your meeting here with at least some regard to your instructions. The situation now is about this, we can set up a luncheon meeting for you at the Ad-Sell Restaurant at noon on Friday. This will have to be in the nature of a general meeting to which a rather wide invitation will be extended. I have no idea what the response will be. There are many people here who want to hear your message and I anticipate a good hearing. The trouble is they are not the type of people you specified. In fact, I seriously doubt our ability to get together a group of men able to do what you want done, not that there aren't plenty of men able to give largely, but they are committed absolutely to the other point of view. Omaha is the headquarters of the Seventh Corps Area with a Major-General and a number of high officers, spending a great deal of money for military supplies. There are two military posts here - Fort Omaha and Fort Crook. The American Legion Post is the largest in the world and in spite of political progressiveism Omaha is about the most reactionary community from the standpoint of social and economical questions to be found anywhere. We are meeting two other obstacles, the Community Chest Campaign is on that week and the National Convention of the Railroad Y.M.C.A. begins on Friday.

The General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. has taken a quite decided stand against any participation in your meetings. He stated to me this morning that he would much prefer that the Y.M.C.A. not be known at all in connection with your coming, not even so much as holding a supper conference in the Building. This is going pretty far when you consider that the Y.M.C.A. operates a public cafeteria and that its conference rooms are open to all sorts of groups and committees without discrimination, including Ku Klux Klan Committees.

You can begin to see what we are up against. You will, however, find a small group of loyal, enthusiastic people and out of your day here, we may be able to find a few who are interested in your task sufficiently to subscribe to it. I almost forgot to tell you that after we were turned down by the Y.M.C.A., the General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. at some inconvenience, made arrangements so that we can hold a small supper meeting there, notwithstanding the fact that it is Community Chest Week and may bring down upon the Y.W.C.A. the condemnation of the reactionaries right at the time they are seeking funds. One incident

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Greenfield Iowa.  
Nov. 12- 1926.

Mr Kirby Page.  
Dear Sir:

I enclose please find  
amount due you - for your wonderful  
pamphlet "The Sword or the Cross" I am  
more than pleased with it - and I  
too wish it could be read by every  
child woman & man. I obtained this  
principally for my son who is senior  
in high school to use as his selection  
in the Oratorical Contest, as I read  
somewhere three or four years ago where  
this selection had been very successful  
and had won there a number of contests.  
But this is too long - to use - so would  
you kindly give me the cuttings to be  
used. I feel sure - he can win with  
this - and will anxiously await your  
information. Also, if this has been  
used in contests, or is there another

reading by the same title.

Very Sincerely,

Mrs D.C. Walsworth.





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20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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1521 CHERRY STREET

November 12, 1926.

Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.


Dear Friend:

For my own information, I want to clear up a matter with you as best I can; as I do not want to appear at any time to be speaking in opposition to what you have reported.

In your report on the Russian situation, you admitted that the Russians have been actually putting sums of money into the United States to carry on communistic propaganda. At least, that is the way some people interpret it.

I want to get at the root of this. When the Government made an investigation of Soviet activities in America at the time that Martins was deported, they found no evidence whatsoever that money had ever been sent to America, or used here in America by Russian agents, for the spread of communism. I have never been able to find one bit of evidence that money has been sent in since that time. I recognize that communist sympathizers and others here in America who are interested in the Soviet experiment, do carry on propaganda; but that is not the point at issue. Please give me directions as to how I can find proof that money has been sent in for such purpose.

Yours sincerely,

  
Executive Secretary.

WKT:GBC

## THE FELLOWSHIP FOR A CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ORDER

ROOM 505, 347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

VANDERBILT 1200

November 8, 1926.

Dear Members of the F. C. S. O.:

The Fellowship for a Christian Social Order has another year of activities to review for you as co-operating members in the movement!

The Sixth Annual American Seminar has already been reported to you by Sherwood Eddy and Kirby Page in their letters. Plans are now under way for a similar party for 1927 to sail June 25th and to be made up primarily of editors, ministers, public speakers and writers.

The Summer Conference at OLIVET proved in this its second year that its method and ideals are such as to challenge attendance of thoughtful people seeking recreation of body, mind and spirit. Four general themes were discussed, a week being given to each, viz., Economic-Industrial, International, Racial and Family Relations. The second week was significant because of the extraordinary fellowship with a group of seven Jewish rabbis and a goodly number of Jewish laity who shared in the discussions through a plan worked out with the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Family Week marked a stage in the development of social history in that it proved conclusively that the relations of men and women could be discussed in a mixed group with utter frankness and yet with unflinching reverence, expressing itself in worship and fellowship of a rarely beautiful sort.

While space does not permit mentioning by name all those who contributed of their treasures of knowledge and experience to the enrichment of the group the names of the chairmen - Reinhold Niebuhr for the first three weeks and Abel J. Gregg for Family Week - cannot be omitted.

So many are asking for a typewritten report of OLIVET that we shall do our best to provide such a report next year. The CHURCHMAN for September 25th carries a very good report of the month by Rev. W. H. Doggett. The CHRISTIAN CENTURY for October 7th has an interpretation of International Week by John W. Herring (see also the Federal Council Bulletin for Sept.-Oct.), and INFORMATION SERVICE will furnish a good perspective of the month's work by Harry W. Laidler, who was a member of the staff for the entire month, in an early issue.

The members of the Conference present on the third Friday afternoon urged that next year a week on Educational Psychology Method be planned and that the order of topics previously discussed be changed so that those having fixed vacations might share in different discussions from year to year. Consequently the order next year will be International, with an interracial, international representation in the Conference; Economic-Industrial; Family and Educational Weeks, covering the four full weeks in August.

The Circulating Library has been used by a very considerable number of our members. The new list enclosed herewith includes a very excellent collection on Russia which Kirby Page gathered during the summer and one on Family Relations which we hope may be widely used.

The Pamphlet Department continues to function vigorously and the office has handled a large correspondence in its effort to be of service in every way possible to members of the Fellowship and in keeping the local Fellowship groups in touch with each other.

Our National Conference will be held April 19-22 somewhere in the Middle West. Be sure to reserve the dates, plan to be present and write us your suggestions as to subjects which should be discussed and persons to lead them.

The experiences of the year leads us to think that there are many people who would be glad to share in the Fellowship if they knew about it. Will you not bring in at least one new member during the year? Right now is a good time! A Statement of Principles is enclosed.

Mr. Eddy and Mr. Page will be glad to meet with the local groups when in your respective vicinities and I shall be in the Middle West and West until the middle of January visiting existing local groups and helping to form new ones. After that I shall combine field and office work until August. We are glad to help anywhere and any time we possibly can.

We believe such a program should challenge the moral and financial support of the F.C.S.O. membership and that, to be consistent with our expressed ideals, its financial support should come in smaller amounts from the many rather than large amounts from a few. The estimated budget for 1926-27 is \$6000.

Will you make your contribution as generous as possible filling in the enclosed card and returning it in the enclosed stamped envelope?

The Fellowship binds us by strong ties. May our loyalty to Jesus' way of life make itself felt in all our relationships!

Sincerely,

*Amy Blanchette Greene*

Executive Secretary.



128 Glover Ave.,  
Yonkers, N.Y.  
November 7, 1926.

Dear Perry:

Was mighty gl'd to get your two letters and to know how things are coming along with you. I am glad you came out all right with the chickens in spite of all the hard luck during this first year. Seems to me that you have a good start for next year. I do hope that Leak is able to resume his payments soon. I enclose herewith a check for \$50.00 as a loan to help out until things pick up.

I do not know much about the tires and my judgment isn't any good. I should think that you ought to be sure that they are good before you try to sell them. If Leak has a supply on hand perhaps he might help you get started.

All goes well at this end. I have been away from home much of the time since I came back from Europe, and am leaving this afternoon for a trip that will take me as far west as Denver and will keep me away for about a month. I am having a great time trying to do three or four sorts of things. We feel that we are making real headway with the World Tomorrow. I am having abundant opportunities to speak and feel that I am doing some good. Alma and the children are well and we are most happy together. After I get back from this trip I expect to be home more than I have.

We think and talk of you often and remember you in our prayers.

Affectionately yours,

November 6, 1926

My dear Bishop Brent:

Upon my return to the city I find your good letter of October 29th.

I am intensely interested in what you have written and do hope that you will see your way clear to advocate recognition of the Soviet Union.

I am growingly convinced myself that there are very grave perils for humanity inherent in Bolshevism. I believe this menace will be increased by a policy of ostracism and isolation. Russia needs to be brought back into the council of the nations.

Cordially yours,

Bishop Charles H. Brent  
Protestant Episcopal Church  
Buffalo, New York

KP:BP

DR. C. J. GAMBLE  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

November 6th, 1926

Dear Kirby:

I am enclosing a copy of the document of which I told you. Remember it doesn't have to be read unless it amuses you.

We would like very much to have a copy of the document of yours, of which you told us.

Very sincerely,

Clarence Gamble

Send him  
another  
document  
Haly



Dear Sir, Please accept my best thanks for sending the "Makers of Freedom" and for your kind permission to translate them. I have already looked around for an editor and hope to have success; as soon as I shall have found one, I will send you word. As to the propagation of the World Tomorrow, which I am studying with the greatest interest, I will do my best among friends here and relatives in America. In Austria it is rather difficult, because most people who are interested in religious questions and activity are poor and cannot even afford the small amount for the subscription.

With sincerest regards and wishes

Vienna 19.  
Grinzinger Allee 40  
3. November 1926

yours  
Dr. Oscar Ewald  
Dr. Oscar Ewald

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For International Friendship  
Through The Churches

EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
70 FIFTH AVENUE . . NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address: "ECCLEPAX, NEW YORK"

Telephone: WATKINS 5065

November 1, 1926.

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(The President, Vice-Presidents,  
General Secretary, Members Ex-  
Officio)

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Kirby Page:

I am just back. I have been on a trip in the middle west and it gave me time to read the book or the manuscript of it which you propose to bring out.

Now I am perfectly clear that I would not care to sign it. This thing of constantly impugning the motives of public men doesn't appeal to me. We have a cult in the United States now who think they are promoting International Friendship when they abuse Senator Borah or some other man who dares to have a free mind and to say what he thinks.

This book goes way back to dead issues in trying to impugn the motives of President McKinley. I knew McKinley rather well, differed with him decidedly but I believe he was a noble, sincere, high minded Christian man and it seems ridiculous to me that in the present discussion what is best to do in reference to the Philippine Islands that we should go out of our way to attack a great man who has passed out of this life.

I have just read Dr. Stephen Duggan's article in the current issue of "Foreign Affairs". I would sign a document to have his article distributed far and wide. His spirit is so entirely different from this haranguing type although he probably is after about the same thing.

If the peace movement depends upon slandering public men I lose hope for its success.

Cordially yours,



Chairman

FBS:FMK

October 30, 1926

Dear Bromley:

It was good to see your signature again. I am glad to know that you got home safely and hope that your wife still loves you.

If you make any more wise cracks like the one contained in the last paragraph of your letter, I shall let loose a few blasts myself that may endanger your domestic life.

I confess I was surprised to discover that you were passing worthless checks. I did not write you for fear of humiliating you! We did get your money order all right. I thought the less I said about the matter the better.

I am glad that you like the October number. We think the November number is even better. We are grateful to you for working at the matter of getting subscriptions for us.

I have visited ten cities this fall trying to raise funds for our budget. I am getting some money, but it is taking a lot longer than I had anticipated. I shall stay with it, of course, until the necessary amount is in hand.

✓ When V. G. Hinshaw comes back to the Coast, early in December, he is going to spend some time seeing prospects in and around Los Angeles. I wonder if you would care to take time to draw up a list of twenty or thirty people who might be interested, who could easily give from \$25 to \$100 toward our budget. If we had this list in hand we could begin to cultivate them before Hinshaw tries to see them personally. Your help in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

I am having a good time, speaking with a great response to messages on Europe. I wish I could slip in the back of one of your meetings and hear you tell the world. Keep up your good work.



Mr. Oxnam

2

I cannot tell you how great a joy it was to be so closely associated with you all summer.

Affectionately yours,

Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam  
447 Chamber of Commerce Building  
1151 South Broadway  
Los Angeles, California

KP:BP

October 30, 1926

Dear Paul Kellogg:

Many thanks for your kind note of October 29.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of my report letter on Italy.

Some of these days I hope we may get together and talk over the problems of the universe.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Paul U. Kellogg  
The Survey  
112 East 19th St.  
New York City

KP:BP

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Office of the Secretary  
70 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Cable Address—"ECCLEPAX, New York"  
Telephone—WATKINS 5065

December 1, 1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
The World Tomorrow,  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page:

In reply to your request of November 27th why don't you use the letter I wrote you spontaneously on October 29th just as it stands. I really do not see how I could express myself any more enthusiastically than I have in that letter. You are at liberty to do as you please with it.

Cordially yours,

*Fredrick Lynch*

DEC 2 1926



*This must be  
Kubie's* *SB*

1120 26th Street  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Dec. 1, 1926.

Dear Brother:

Perhaps you have been wondering as to what has become of the old chapter and just when if ever it would awaken from its Rip Van Winkelian lethargy. As a matter of fact we are still quite alive and functioning, strange as that may seem. In campus life we have managed quite handily to keep our place in the sun.

There has been one phase of our life that we have failed to emphasize sufficiently. Indeed to you it may seem that we have neglected it completely. The phase of which I speak is, as you have probably surmised, that of our alumni relationship. Of our alumni and their achievements our chapter is jealously proud. In only a few cases however, are our chapter records up to date on this point.

In order that our records may be complete, would you not take a few minutes from your work and on the other side of this letter list your recent achievements together with your changed address and return this letter with the list thereon to the chapter house at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Goodwin  
WKA

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# World Alliance For International Friendship Through The Churches

EXECUTIVE OFFICES  
70 FIFTH AVENUE . . NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address "ECCLEPAX, NEW YORK"

Telephone: WATKINS 5065

December 2nd, 1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
The World Tomorrow,  
52 Vanderbilt Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Kirby Page:

(Permit me to congratulate you heartily upon the splendid work being done through The World Tomorrow. You are giving us one of the best interpretations of the International question. It is just splendid.)

Cordially yours,

*Fred B. Smith*  
Chairman.

DEC 3 1926

2880 Broadway NY City Dec 2 '26

(It seems almost superfluous to express any words of commendation for the World Tomorrow. It occupied a place of its own and performs a service not undertaken by any other of the liberal journals. Its concentration in each number upon some special topic, the different phases of which are ~~xxxxxx~~ treated by competent authorities, makes each issue enlightening, and more than usually worthy of preservation for permanent reference.)

John Dewey



THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
MADISON

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

December 3, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
The World Tomorrow,  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,  
New York City.

DEC 8 1926

Dear Mr. Page:

Replying to yours of the 27th ult. I will say that you are welcome to use the following about THE WORLD TOMORROW and in any way that will help the periodical.

(The World Tomorrow is earnest, gallant, humorous, disinterested, untainted--the sort of thing for a man of intelligence and humanity. It stands for the old American idealism and is a marvelous "debunker". It is to one venturing among our propaganda-filled newspapers what the box of quinine tablets is to the dweller in a malaria district.)

I am in full sympathy with your League and with The World Tomorrow but I already belong to so many organizations that I have not the money to help support another or the time to read another periodical. You will of course understand how this is.

Sincerely yours,

E. A. Ross,

EAR:MH

Professor of Sociology.

COPY

GRADUATE IN EDUCATION,  
WHITE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dec. 4/26

My dear President Bizzell:

For your information, I inclose herewith, copy of the prison record of Stanley J. Clark, and a copy of his newspaper announcement as to his communist activities. He has been holding communist meetings in Oklahoma City, with considerable success.

The activities of such open communists are not merely so dangerous as the camouflaged activities of the pacifist and enthusiast who has spread his bolshevist program; such as Sherwood Eddy, and John Nevin Sayre. As noted in my telegram of December 2nd, to you, I am just in receipt of information of the expected arrival of John Nevin Sayre at the end of this week in Oklahoma for the express purpose of organizing chapters of the league of reconciliation and promoting the interests of the Welsh bill military bill. In this connection, your attention is especially invited to page 172 of the R.M. Whitney's book, "Reds in America"

in which John Nevin Sayre's signature is shown together with John Haynes Holmes upon the letter to raise \$200,000 by the "Labor Defense Council" for the defense of the Bridgeman Michigan Soviet organizers, Foster and Ruthenberg. Ruthenberg is now on bond of \$40,000. furnished from the above source and has just returned from Soviet Russia and issued the orders, making Stanley J. Clark the organizer for the communist party for this state.

Sayre's pretends to be strictly religious but his own testimony before the House Committee admits he received large checks from the Garland Foundation for the publication of the Winthrop D. Lane pamphlet. I am leaving on a three day trip today. I trust you will be able to curtail pernicious activities at Norman.

George Chase Lewis  
Lt. Col. U.S. Infantry, Oklahoma City

This exact copy made by Rev. E.N. Comfort  
given to John Nevin Sayre Dec. 10th, 1926.

copied 12/22/26  
RJ/

COPY

COMMITTEE ON MILITARISM IN EDUCATION,  
387 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dec. 4/26

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George Chase Lewis  
Lt. Col. U.S. Infantry, Oklahoma City

This exact copy made by Rev. E.N. Comfort  
given to John Nevin Sayre Dec. 10th, 1926.

copied 12/22/26  
RJ/



Channing Pollock.

229 WEST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 5, 1925.

Professor Kirby Page,  
804 Edgewood Lane,  
Palisades, New Jersey.

My dear Professor Page:

I have just finished reading two books from your pen, and I am consumed by the desire that you should see a play from mine that attempts to put in popular and dramatic form the very truths set forth by you.

As your books must have had a great effect in the intellectual world, I think mine is bringing the folly and futility of war to the man in the street.

Will you come to see my play, and give me your reactions? I shall be delighted to place seats at your disposal any night that is convenient for you.

Earnestly,

Channing Pollock

CP-S

December 8, 1926

Dear Kirby:

In addition to the names I wired you of course I included you as signing the invitation with me and Amy and others that you will naturally think of. I think I would not include Dave Porter lest he have abnormal concern about the possibility of a new organization nor radicals like Norman Thomas unless they are in full sympathy with our spiritual purpose. Ralph Harlow is anxious to come and bring Jack Darr with him. Amy will know of one or two women that we might add. But leave out the critical skeptics who do not share our spiritual point of view.

Ever yours,

*Herwood*

SE S

N.P.

63 Pinckney St. Boston, Mass.

Thursday Dec. 9th. 1926.

The Fellowship for a Christian Social Order.

Mr. Sherwood Eddy, Chairman.

Gentlemen: ~~#~~-

Danger Zones of The Social Order attracted my attention this last week.

Practically the whole of my life has been devoted to social work, first two summers with fresh air boys in a camp not far from New York 1908-1909, 1911<sup>at</sup> So. End House Boston, 1912<sup>at</sup> Fall River Boys' Club, 1913, 14, 15 Sup. Lawrence Boys' Club~~#~~, 1916, 17, '18 '19, 20 Boys' Work Councillor of the Archdeaconry of Boston. 1921 to 1926 was spent in the Automobile <sup>selling in N.Y.</sup> business doing volunteer boys' club work one evening each week.

Now I am planning to go into Boy Scout work as an executive, quite possibly in Vermont where I was born and grew up and I want to devote just as much of my life to Christ as I know how. ~~and~~ It occurs to me that you might help me to multiply myself. In addition to my social work I have a considerable interest in boxing and fit as a welter weight

Age 35, wife and three children 4, 8, 10 years old.

Very truly yours,

Joseph F. Wilson

P.S. The past summer I did some hiking alone studying people through the Hudson valley, upper New York and Vermont from the Conn. valley to along the shores of Lake Erie.



December 9, 1926

Dear Amy:

The sight of your letter makes me feel like a sheep-killing dog. There is really no excuse for the way I have neglected you during the past month. The only thing I can say, and it does not constitute a reason, is that I have kidded myself into believing that I have been busy.

I really have had a wonderful trip and a good hearing in most places, and have just about talked my left lung out. I have more financial prospects than I have cash, but that is to be expected.

I have never felt better in my life and am ready for whatever comes. Unfortunately I find that the boy is down with a bad cold, although he is getting better now. Alma and Mary are in good shape. I am to be home now until after Christmas so that you may be sure we are having a grand time together.

I am greatly interested in your comments on the trip. I do hope that you are not breaking your neck. I am eager to have a long talk with you about the situation in the various cities when you get back.

I am really very sorry that we are not going to be able to go back to Olivet. It looks to me like a case of cold feet. I presume that you are taking the matter up with the folks at Lansing. If there is anything that I can do from this end, send me a wire and I shall be glad to do it. I am also awaiting word as to what you have heard from the colleges in Ohio. Be sure to let me know what you want me to do here in the office.

I am glad that you are going to Mexico, and have no doubt that you will have a wonderful time. Be sure to give our best regards to your friend Helen Grace Murray.

We shall be thinking of you frequently at Christmas time and hope that you have a wonderfully joyous holiday season.

Affectionately yours,

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

INCORPORATED 1812

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PUBLISHING AND PURCHASING AGENT

*W. F. 7.*

December 9th, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page  
347 Madison Ave.  
New York City.

Dear Kirby:

In reply to this note from the circulation editor of "The World Tomorrow", let me say that I have wanted to look this magazine over from the beginning. I don't promise to take it after the first year because it is impossible to keep up with my present reading. But here is \$2.00 with all good wishes in the world. I will begin with the December number. Would be glad to know the number of paid subscribers at present confidentially. It will not be quoted.

I see you are speaking at the Old South Forum Sunday, December 19th. I am sorry I am speaking out of town on that day with Sherwood in the Forum of United Church at Bridgeport. If you happen to be in town on Saturday, I hope that you can get out to the house for overnight and dinner. The Eddy latchstrings are always out to you. I would like a good visit to get some of your ideas. They are almost all good.

Yours,

E:R

*Brewer*

*Check 2.00  
Nov 14*

1149 Oxford St.,  
Berkeley, Calif.,  
Dec. 13, 1926.

Dear Kirby:—

There is much I'd like to write - but only 20 minutes on the ferry to do it in.

Of course I was mighty happy, but not overly surprised, when the announcement of Betty's win in your Youth contest came (I've been working at such a tension on a seminar paper this morn. that I can't write straight - hope you can guess at it). She really just dashed it off when she got up earlier than usual a couple of mornings. I tried the same thing the last week of the contest, & had plenty of ideas around but finally had to let them go or else neglect something of more importance here. I've tried to carry a bit too much this Fall. I hope you'll do something like that again some day - I have some things I'd like to say about Youth.

Betty & I have decided to go at this game right. We're going to get the tools & basis of scholarship before we try to say anything. We've written Johns Hopkins & Columbia



about doctorate work & scholarships, <sup>in</sup>  
Political Science, majoring in International  
Relations. As irksome & unnecessary as  
I think some Ph.D. requirements are, I guess  
that's the one way to get to do systematic,  
careful work. We want to master the  
basic subjects, the facts, & what has  
already been thought & said.

Of all places it looks like Columbia  
with such men as Moon, Hays, Barnes,  
<sup>Shotwell</sup> & the others, with Beard, Robinson, <sup>Hearing</sup>  
& yourself in N.Y., & with the two big  
libraries etc., is the best place to work.  
We want to know more of the plans of the  
Walter Hines Page Foundation in Baltimore  
what do you know?

To do this thing right we ~~must~~ <sup>should</sup> be  
free to go to it, tooth & toe-nail, & full-  
time. I could have covered at least 3x  
as much ground this Fall if I'd been free  
from money-making. And I've been out  
& find I really can study. As for Betty,  
she's a wizard as a student & thinker,  
& we work great together.

If you have any influence with these  
men at Columbia, can you find a minute to  
help us get some arrangement next yr. that



will let us study. I believe we'll repay  
you and then some day in doing some  
real scholarly work, to a good purpose.  
Thanks for whatever you can do, a heap.

I did think the Ed. issue was great.  
I haven't found many out here & haven't  
had time to spread the "news" much.  
This is rather a deadening place in  
some ways. The others have been just  
great too! Conglomerations!

Hope things are going immensely  
well with you & your wife & family,  
with everything you are doing.

By the way, we've done a bit of  
research & digesting on the Problem of the  
Pacific, in certain fields, this yr. We may  
send on copies for you to glance thru for  
we've tried to be careful & the condensed  
material might really help.

An revoir,  
Roy V.

DEC 17 1926

18 Craigie St  
Cambridge Mass  
Dec 15, 1926

Dear Kirby,

We shall be delighted to see you Sunday. I see by to-nights paper you are scheduled for the Community Church Sunday morning. I shall try & be there to meet you. Naturally we want you to dine with us at noon unless you get an invitation which from the point of view of the World Tomorrows you don't want to turn down for at present we can promise you no opportunity of meeting any social or financial lights. We invited Miss Ward to have dinner with us but she was already booked for Sunday. She promised to help you financially.

As for going to Northampton Monday I hardly know what to advise. I can't promise you a thing tho I have approached mother



on the subject. Perhaps if you can spare the  
time it might be worth a trial. Sometime I  
do want you to see Philip at Yale. He is  
quite interested.

As ever

Harold.

**Aleph Theta Ze**  
BETA CHAPTER  
**Drake University**  
**Des Moines, Iowa**

Box G, U. P. Sta.,  
Des Moines, Iowa,  
December 15, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

It is now some time since our meeting with regard to your acceptance of honorary membership in Aleph Theta Ze. We trust that during this time you have weighed the matter carefully and have given it due consideration.

May I not in just a very few words restate our position? Being a professional fraternity, we feel our group to be more nearly comparable to Phi Beta Kappa than to the several social fraternities. In fact it is our hope, our purpose that within the near future Aleph Theta Ze may be to the ministry what Phi Beta Kappa is to liberal arts and what Kappa Delta Pi is to education.

Moreover, we feel that in emphasizing among those preparing for the ministry the fundamental traits of Christian character, scholarship and leadership we are at least making an attempt to meet a very pressing need of to-day and of the future.

With reference to using merit as a basis in the ordinary affairs of life, I wonder what better one can we discover? Certainly we realize the need for an incentive of some sort. Human nature seems upon the evidence presented to require something of that nature. And what else did the Master himself have in mind, than that, when he spoke concerning the parables of the talents and of the pounds? Of course we must remember that any worldly alignment is merely temporary and allows of being set aside by Him who understands everything and views all in the light of His superior wisdom, His grace and love. But is it not necessary for some separation, some division among men in order to build and carry on the work of human society? And what better basis are we able to find?

I have set these points down not infering in the least that you have not thought of them in this way, but rather that you see again just how to look at the matter and exactly which phases we desire to emphasize. Trusting you have made your decision we shall appreciate hearing from you concerning it, feeling that in your deciding you have kept the main issues and interests clearly in mind.

Sincerely yours, in His Service,

*Marion Nilsson*  
Aleph Theta Ze.

Mon<sup>y</sup> Dec 15 -

Dear Ones, the book  
in good binding came to day, thanks,  
also your letter about, yes we  
got to butcher at last, one hog for use  
at home, will be all we need. but I  
had a mishap with the sausage, it was  
this way, in place of cleaning the casing  
I got 2 quarters north of the market,  
they were extra large & thin, I stuffed  
them & hung on a pole suspended in  
the smoke house then bumped my head  
on pole & knocked them all down in  
the dirt, a lot of them burst, (I  
came very near to it) not a great sight  
of waste but I cannot send them  
to you full of grit, but I have  
engaged some for you soon as dry  
enough, yes that bran is a good idea,  
I have thought of you, & intended to send  
some, but it has been so warm not  
many have butchered yet, no trouble



at all to get some, but they seem to dry  
a little. Kirk I saw in Chronist  
that Mrs Hancock is dead, seventy  
one years, Mr H. still there  
its warm here again, no fire at  
night. nothing new from Perry.

we are feeling pretty well these days  
& I am harding my weath life  
at Miser, the turnip leaves are  
big as my thumb, & a few old collards  
are growing fine.

we sold the heifer, calf, & I milk  
three cows now sell four gallons  
of butter milk a week I do for  
& give away some clobber to neighbors  
eggs are set, & I average about  
eight a day now, they look fine  
but just won't lay;

I sure hope you all keep well, & have  
a happy Christ Mas. time; Kirk & I will  
about the Federal Council these days, love  
Mother.

Imperial University YMCA Dormitory  
53 Oiwake-cho, Hongo-ku  
Tokyo, Japan.  
Dec. 15, 1926

Dear Kirby:

First of all, let me congratulate you on the October World Tomorrow. Haven't had a chance to read it all yet, but what I read was very well done. The leading article of the November number was printed in the Japan Advertiser immediately.

Kwansai Gakuin, school in Kobe under the direction of the Canadian Methodist, Southern Methodist, and Japan Methodist churches voted to introduce military training recently. A sub-committee studied the question for quite a while, and reported to the board of directors. I spent two hours with the sub-committee going over the situation in the United States. One of the board told me later that the three factors which weighed most heavily in the decision was the fact that young men in Japan are subject to conscription and m.t. lessens the time by six months, so that they escape that much army influence, and leaving it out of the school doesn't shield the students from army influence anyway. Of course, not all students are inducted into the army.

The second factor was the presence of m.t. in denominational colleges in the United States, and the third was the lack of a united voice in the churches of either Canada or the United States. So we in the U.S. find ourselves in the midst of a vicious circle in which we keep wrapping ourselves up tighter all the time.

Two other factors (not for publication) <sup>was</sup> the hesitancy on the part of the foreign members to split the vote so that the lines would be drawn between the Japanese and the others, <sup>thus</sup> laying themselves open to the charge that they were helping to make Japan defenseless, while their own countries were encouraging it. There are cases where expediency ~~was~~ weighs heavily, and I don't know all the relationships which might have suffered. Also the rating of the school in the eyes of the Mombusho, or department of education becomes better, if they follow suit, so when the matter had been deferred twice, and had to be acted on now, they decided to introduce it.

I was disappointed, because I felt that it would be quite an advantage for the school to keep its academic freedom, because the board recognized that the majority of students hate it as bad or worse than they do in the U.S., and I believed that it would further a feeling on the part of some that they were kowtowing to the Mombusho, as students had accused them of doing in a case which came up in regard to socialism. We can hardly conceive of such centralization of power as exists in Japan.

I am writing to ask you whether you could send me a hundred copies of Abolition of War, of War, Its Causes, Consequences and Cure, of the October World Tomorrow (if Ros Barnes hasn't already,) and a bunch of Imperialism and nationalism, of Danger Zones, and whatever you consider the most valuable on the economic question. I can't pay for them, but I'll undertake to distribute them from one end of Japan to the other



for I have contacts with students or professors in practically every large school in Japan, and I am getting acquainted with students here in Tokyo who are going out in various lines of activity all over Japan. I look on that as my missionary call--and about all I can do here is to discuss the situation in the United States, for it would neither be very diplomatic nor safe to go around denouncing expressions of Japanese militarism.

Most of the younger generation which I have met are eager for peace. They recognize that Japan has made many mistakes in diplomacy and are anxious that she shall improve her standing in the Orient and the West as well.

You might divide the shipment and send part of it to T. d. Walser, #9, 19go Mita, Tsunamachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, so that if one got lost we would get the other. I hope the resources of the peace societies in New York can supply me with the required ammunition of facts to pass along to my friends. You have no idea of how far a little candle may throw its flicker out here--some of these students will soon be in high places.

Gilbert Bowles seems to have the respect of a wide circle of friends and is exerting a very fine influence. He has the best collection of literature which I've seen from peace societies.

ask  
Rosenfeld  
Barnes  
to send  
Wish I could get also a couple of copies of Ye Shall Know the Truth, a few of the American Legion pamphlets, and some printed matter of the American Defense Society, and the National Security League.

That was a fine thing to bring out the pamphlet on the Philippines. Ask Mrs. Coleman when she comes to New York in April for her slant on Carmi Thompson since she knows him personally.

Japan is quite ~~unsettled~~ <sup>same</sup> now, on the eve of the death of the Emperor. He has been in poor health for years and never captivated the veneration of ~~as~~ the former emperor Meiji, but I suppose millions of people have been praying daily for his recovery, and nearly all public meetings and social events are being called off.

Best wishes for 1927.

Sincerely,

E. Raymond Wilson

Dec. 21

Japan Times carries 2 column story of Roger Baldwin on editorial page on Civil Liberties in America during the past year.

I could have used 25 copies of those pamphlets this week if I could have had them.



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December 16, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

My dear Kirby:

I am enclosing a page from the Murray Pioneer. This is one of the leading journals of South Australia. Its foreign policy is the best in the Australian Commonwealth. I sent him some of your material on Russia in view of the fact that the paper had carried half a dozen articles on the subject. I thought they were rather misleading. You will be glad to see that he has printed your statement in full.

Cordially yours,

*Linley V. Gordon*

L.V.G./EC  
1 Encl.

December 17, 1926.

Dear Mother:

This letter will probably reach you a day or two before Christmas. We shall be thinking of you constantly during this period and earnestly hope that you will have a very joyous Christmas season. How we should love to be with you. What a happy time the children would have. We are expecting to have a very happy time ourselves. The kiddies are already getting excited and busy whispering to each other. What a joy they are to us. We are talking constantly these days about the many reasons we have for being happy and grateful. I do not know of many families that have as much cause to rejoice as we have.

My new work is going exceedingly well. The World Tomorrow is gaining rapidly in the esteem of many hundreds of prominent men and women over the country. I think that we are laying the foundations for a publication that will exercise a really national influence within the next few years. We are having a difficult time with the finances, but that is to be expected. I am confident that we will come through all right. I wonder if the paper is reaching you regularly month by month. I asked my office to put you on the subscription list and take it for granted that this was done although I have not checked up on it. The paper is being published for ministers, educators and other people who are interested in serious discussions of social and international questions. It is a journal of religion and the teachings of Jesus is the standard by which we evaluate facts and remedies.

As you know, I have been on the road a good deal this fall and have had a wonderful hearing in most places. I am getting a chance to speak before the most important groups in the country. For example, right after Christmas I go to Milwaukee for a forty minute address before the National Student Conference. They expect to have thirty five hundred students and professors from practically all the colleges in the United States. I suppose that this is the best single opportunity to get one's message before the college students of the nation that can possibly be found. I may say to you privately that the committee had a long discussion as to whether they would ask Sherwood Eddy to make this address or myself. Most of the prominent speakers

of a few years ago like John R. Mott, Robert E. Speer, Raymond Robbins, Fred B. Smith and others of that calibre have been replaced by younger men.

I shall be away from home a good deal during the next few months speaking and raising funds for the World Tomorrow. Alma is a perfect brick and is happy in the work we are doing. I have never felt better in my life. As a matter of fact I have done more writing today than in any other day for more than a year. I have actually been at my desk for about twelve hours and I am going to do some more before turning in. Fortunately, I have a strong constitution and am able to get a lot accomplished. Alma keeps an eagle eye on me and will see that I don't break my neck.

Kirby is practically well now and will go back to school on Monday. If Mary were any "weller" I don't know how we would live in the same house with her. What a joy they are to us. We are so glad that Perry and Edity are with you at the Christmas season. This is a good time for all of you to kiss and make up. Don't take trifling things so seriously. There are too many important things to do to spend time picking on each other.

We shall be thinking and praying for you constantly these days.

Affectionately yours,



Tuesday night Dec. 9.

Kirby Dear, your  
letter recd, also the M.C. my  
heart goes up to God in thankfulness  
for such a good, loving Son: you  
are surely doing well, but why did you  
not give that money to Alva, she want  
lots of things, & I know its not right  
for you to send so much to me, yes,  
I went in this morning, & asked  
it, but will not spend it now, maybe  
Alva & the children will come again  
some day, & I can make them a little  
more comfortable, it will be selfish to  
spend it on myself.

We butchered two hogs yesterday, sold one  
for twenty three dollars; keep one for ourselves,  
the farm census taker was here today,  
he said ours was the best report he had yet  
taken in the County, I mean more produce  
sold off a small farm, makes us feel good,  
I hope God will continue to bless you. <sup>May for</sup> Love Mother

COMMITTEE ON MILITARISM IN EDUCATION,  
387 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 20th, 1926.

Hon. Dwight F. Davis,  
Secretary of War,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On December 9th, 1926, I was scheduled to make an address in the First Presbyterian Church at Norman, Okla. Previous to my arrival, Lt. Col. George Chase Lewis, stationed at Oklahoma City with the 96th Division Division of Infantry, telegraphed and wrote to President Bissell of Oklahoma University with a view to preventing my speaking at the University and in the town of Norman. I am enclosing a copy of the letter of December 4th from Col. Lewis to President Bissell.

The meeting, as announced took place in the Presbyterian Church and Col. Lewis came from Oklahoma City to the meeting and made charges against me there. He failed to substantiate his charges and when challenged for proof, was unable to produce a single thing except that I had helped raise defense funds in the Bridgman, Michigan cases through signing a letter directed to that end. The letter, however, ~~explicitly stated that the money was not to be used for any Communist project as such, but solely for the legal expense of trial by jury for the arrested men.~~ I, myself, am not now and never have been a Communist; but just because I disbelieve so strongly in the use of violence, sometimes advocated by Communists and others, and because I am against any attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, I was interested in seeing that the communists should get a square deal before our law. The temptation to resort to violence is measurably less when it is obvious that there are peaceful agencies, such as courts of law, to which minority groups may appeal for vindication of the constitutional American principle of freedom of peaceful assemblage.

The day after the meeting at Norman, Col. Lewis having failed to make good his accusations yet supposing that I was going to speak at the Y.M.C.A. in Oklahoma City, tried to put pressure on the Y.M.C.A. Secretary to stop me from speaking there.

*did not ask for money*



Hon. Dwight W. Davis, Washington, D. C.

12/20/28

Now, taking up Co. Lewis's letter, you will note that I am attacked as one who, pretending to be strictly religious, is in fact using religion and pacifism as a camouflage for communism. As an ordained minister of the Gospel and one whose professional career depends on a reputation for sincerity and truthful statements, I consider it grossly unfair that a man signing a letter as "Lt. Col. U.S. Infantry", should try to prevent my getting speaking engagements through writing such a letter as Col. Lewis has done. No decent man should dare to accuse another of the insincerity with which Col. Lewis has charged me, unless he can back up his charges with substantial evidence.

But aside from this charge of insincerity, I should like to know whether you consider it a proper function of an army officer to attempt to shut off free speech for peace in universities, Y.M.C.A.'s and even churches. Do you consider this a legitimate part of his professional work?

Finally, may I ask if the War Department does not take energetic measures to restrain Lt. Col. Lewis and others in activities similar to the case mentioned, will I not be justified in charging that the War Department is responsible for the campaign of defamation of character and attempt to repress free-speech for peace, in which its subordinates are engaged?

I have written you with extreme frankness, Mr. Davis, because I believe that you are fair minded; and even though we may not agree as to the kind of military preparedness the country needs, I have hopes that we might agree that this question could best be determined through unhindered public discussion.

Yours very truly,

JMS/MS

Encl. 1 copy



December 21,  
1926.

My dear Mr. Nilsson:

Your letter of December 15th is at hand. I feel greatly honored by the invitation to join Aleph Theta 2e. I feel even more keenly now however, than I did when I talked with you that I ought not to retain any identification with the fraternity system.

I realize the difference between a professional fraternity and a social fraternity, but I think my work will be more effective if I disentangle myself completely from the whole fraternity system.

You will understand, of course, that this in no way affects the regard in which I hold you and other members of your group. Under the circumstances, however, I feel I must decline your kind invitation.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Marion Nilsson,  
Box G, U.P.Sta.,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

KP:M

December 21,  
1921

My dear Professor Shotwell:

I have just had a letter from my friend, Roy Veatch, who is now a graduate student at the University of California, asking if I could do anything for him and his fiancée, Betty Webb, to secure scholarships or fellowships at Columbia next year. This matter probably is one not directly connected with you but you might care to pass it on to the right person with a word of comment.

I regard Roy Veatch as one of the most promising of our younger men. He taught in Beirut for three years, has travelled widely over Europe and the Near East, has an exceedingly keen mind and is utterly devoted to the task of promoting international friendship and cooperation. He is planning to put his whole life into some phase of this great cause.

His fiancée, Betty Webb, is equally as brilliant. She won first prize in our WORLD TOMORROW Youth Contest. She was for a while student secretary of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. for the Southern region.

I know both of them very intimately and have the highest possible regard for them. They may be addressed at 1149 Oxford Street, Berkeley, California. Any help that you may be able to render in this regard will be deeply appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Prof. James T. Shotwell,  
Columbia University,  
New York City.

KP:M

December 21,  
1926.

Dear Roy:

It was good indeed to get your letter of December 15th and to know how nice things are coming along with you. All of us were delighted that Betty won first prize. I think she has written a really significant article. We think that the Youth number is a real good one and will provoke much discussion throughout the country.

I am greatly interested in what you say about the possibility of your coming to Columbia. I will get in touch with some of the people on the hill and see if I can get a line on anything for you. You may be sure I will do my utmost.

I am looking forward to Milwaukee with intense eagerness. There are illiminable possibilities in this gathering.

Let me express the hope that you will have a very joyous Christmas season.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roy Veatch,  
1149 Oxford St.,  
Berkeley, Calif.

KP:M



December 21,  
1926.

My dear Brother:

Your letter of December 1st is at hand and reminds me that for some months now I have been intending to write to the Chapter.

After long and serious consideration I have reached the conclusion that I am so much out of sympathy with the general idea of fraternities as they have developed in the American colleges that I ought not to retain my membership in Alpha Tau Omega. My decision is not based upon any dissatisfaction with ATO and certainly not with the local chapter at Drake. I am convinced, however, that the net result of the fraternity system in our colleges is seriously detrimental and for this reason do not feel that I can consistently retain an identification with that system.

With very great reluctance, therefore, I am submitting my resignation as a member and am returning my pin.

I need scarcely say that I hope that this decision will in no way affect the deep and vital friendships I have formed with many of the brothers.

Faternally yours,

Mr. Robt. K. Goodwin,  
1120 26th St.,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

KP:M

December 21, 1926.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

Your note of December 9th is at hand and I am greatly interested in what you have written. I only wish I knew what to suggest. At the moment nothing occurs to me. I will keep your letter before me and if I run across anything which may be of interest to you I will drop you a line.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Joseph F. Wilson,  
63 Pinckney St.,  
Boston, Mass.

SE:M

Floyd Dell

Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Dec. 22, 1926

To The World Tomorrow:

E. Merrill Root's article, "From Genesis to Exodus" in the January issue, seems to me the truest and most significant piece of criticism of American literature and life that has appeared since the war; and the emergence of such a kind of criticism is an auspicious beginning for the New Year;

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) FLOYD DELL

I enclose five dollars which might be used in sending marked copies of that issue to people who would appreciate the article.

FD



Dear Kirby:

After reading the attached letter I suddenly realized that the young man was formerly a friend of mine - back in our High School days. He is an exceptionally fine type. Comes from a very large family, one of the finest in Vermont.

Among his brothers and sisters are numbered three lawyers, a civil engineer, two Episcopal clergymen (one a missionary to China) and a college professor, two teachers and a sister who was formerly secretary to the Episcopal Bishop in Boston. All of his family are college men and women. I know them all very well indeed and can vouch for Joe as an earnest, Christian gentleman and a man through and through. Thought I'd tell you this so that if you ever do hear of a chance where he could fit in you would remember him. He undoubtedly means every word of what he says about devoting his life to Christ for that is what he and his whole family are doing day by day.

Jessie

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387 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE

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PRES. MARY E. WOOLLEY

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

December 22nd, 1926.

DEC 23 1926

Mr. Kirby Page,  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue  
New York City

Dear Kirby:

I am enclosing copy of a letter  
and enclosure, which I shall mail to the Sec-  
retary of War next Sunday evening.

The New York World is going to  
carry a story on Monday morning, December 27th.

You are at liberty to make any use  
you choose of these letters, provided they are  
not released before Monday morning.

As ever,

Nevin

JNS/RJ

Encls.

C O P Y

December 23, 1926

My dear Mrs. Gray:

This is merely a memorandum confirming our conversation on Monday. I should like to make a request that you contribute \$5,000 toward my work during 1927, \$4,000 in 1928, and decreasing at the rate of \$1,000 a year for five years.

I am doing four or five types of work which require a total budget of about \$75,000 annually. You can readily see that if I am compelled to secure this amount in small gifts, it will require practically all of my time, and will seriously interfere with the speaking and writing that I am so eager to do.

Last year I had the privilege of speaking in about one hundred different colleges all over the United States. On December 28 I am speaking before the National Student Conference at Milwaukee, where there will be 3500 students and professors representing practically all the colleges in the country. I am constantly speaking at ministers' meetings and conventions. The door is wide open.

A second line of work in which I am engaged is writing. I managed to write eight books and eight pamphlets during the last few years. One or more of these books have been translated into nine foreign languages and have had a total circulation of more than 600,000 copies. I am working on another little book at the present time.

As you know, I have just taken on a new responsibility as editor of The World Tomorrow. Through this medium I hope to extend the message that I have been giving from the platform and through my books. We look upon The World Tomorrow as a tool to be placed in the hands of editors, ministers and leaders of public opinion which will better enable them to carry on their work. We have reason to believe that innumerable addresses and sermons are delivered on a basis of material presented in our columns. We are confident that within the next two or three years we can very greatly increase the circulation and influence of this paper. As you know, publications of this sort are very expensive and practically all of them have heavy deficits. If we are to continue, we must secure a subsidy of about \$50,000 this year.



Mrs. Gray - 2

I am also responsible for a part of the budget of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order and for expense of maintaining my office. 3331 1928

I realize that you are burdened with important appeals and simply desire to state my case and have you consider it along with your other investments. As I told you, I did not ask for \$5,000 in the hope of getting half that amount. I desperately need a contribution of \$5,000 from you during 1927 and earnestly hope that you will feel that my total work is of sufficient importance to justify this generous gift.

I do hope that all of you will have a very joyous Christmas.

I am doing four or five times of work which require a total budget of about \$75,000. I should like to see that if I am enabled to secure this amount in small gifts, it will relieve practically all of my time, and will enable me to interfere with the speaking and writing that I am so eager to do.

Last year I had the privilege of speaking in about one hundred different colleges all over the United States. In December 28 I am speaking before the National Student Conference of Milwaukee, where there will be 3000 students and professors representing practically all the colleges in the country. I am constantly speaking at ministers' meetings and conventions. The door is wide open.

A second line of work in which I am engaged is writing. I managed to write eight books and eight pamphlets during the last two years. One or more of these books have been translated into nine foreign languages and have had a total circulation of more than 800,000 copies. I am working on another little book at the present time.

As you know, I have just taken on a new responsibility as editor of The World Tomorrow. Through this medium I hope to extend the message that I have been giving from the platform and through my books. We look upon The World Tomorrow as a tool to be placed in the hands of editors, ministers and leaders of public opinion who will better enable them to carry on their work. We have reason to believe that numerous addresses and sermons are delivered on a basis of material presented in our columns. We are confident that within the next two or three years we will greatly increase the circulation and influence of this paper. As you know, publication of this sort is very expensive and practically all of them have heavy deficits. If we are to continue, we must secure a subsidy of about \$50,000 this year.

KP:BP

Dec 24-

Dear Dad, your kind message reached me early this morning, & made me feel better, & nearer to you all day. I have kept busy about the house, getting the Incubator ready to start; fixing dinner eat, did not stop long enough to write, & get home some, as I usually do at this time of year: we have been alone all day, as we are most days, but I have plenty to do, & listen to all the time. heard Christmas carols from St John's church in Washington D.C. last night, also music from W.G.J. direct from N.Y. it's perfectly wonderful. never have heard Los Angeles yet, but have Mexico City.

Geak sent Xmas greetings to you & China, & I forwarded it on to her. Tell me what he had to say. he wrote me a nice letter also. I pray God to guide, & keep you. Mother

Thursday night Dec. 25 —

My Dear Children,

we stayed at home all by ourselves,  
the day, cloudy, & every thing frozen up, it has  
been an awful cold spell for over a week  
dust & snow, & rain; worst since we lived here  
the worst in thirty years at Houston.

Perry said it was awful, so many dead cattle  
& broken timber; we had every thing fixed  
so we got along fine. plenty good wood too  
on the 9th of Dec. I sent the children some of  
Kings books. he had when a child, but you  
never mentioned them in your letters. maybe  
they got lost, last Sat I started some sausage  
hope it got there, I rec'd the bundle of Magazine  
but the scarfs never came, expect them  
tomorrow, thank you just the same Almira,  
will tell you soon as they come, no presents from  
any one else, gave none. I have a two



week's work to do soon as I can stand  
it out of doors, I cooked a pecan  
cake, & pumpkin pie yesterday, today  
I baked a hen & made dressing,  
that will last the balance of the week,  
Murry got some oranges, & apples, & we  
are trying to tide over the holidays,  
the best we can; but we are lonesome

to night there came a long distance  
telephone call just as we sat down to  
supper, I got so frightened I could hardly  
talk, they were trying to locate a couple  
of boys, I knew nothing of them

Kid, I rec'd a copy of yours & Mr E took in  
good liking thank you so much,

if I could only see, & talk to you people tonight  
but God is very good to us, we eat, & sleep  
well, & are having an easy time.

I love you all. Murt's Mother.

Sat Dec 27

Alma Dear sure enough  
the pkg - came yesterday, the scarf is  
certainly a beauty, far so nice for me,  
I thank you very much, Murry says  
the same thing, he is very proud of the  
warm gloves; Perry sent him a pair of socks  
of Edith me a box of stationery;  
but Murry is prouder of the overcoat <sup>and boots</sup>  
than any <sup>thing</sup> every time he puts it on, he  
says it's the warmest he ever wore,  
it's still cold, I got the wash out, & the  
clothes froze on the line, but dried out  
later so I could finish by the fire.

we have some colds but going right  
along, take care of ourselves.

I guess there was plenty of snow to  
suit the children; sun is shining now, but  
lumps of ice lying all about, love Mother

PATRICK MURPHY MALIN  
347 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

Nearing Chicago,  
Monday morning,  
December 27, 1926.

Dear Mrs. Page,

This is just a feeble attempt to thank you for my part of that delicious spread which you prepared for Kirby and me yesterday. Not only did it enable us to do the dining-car company out of many prospective fraudulently-obtained dollars (cheers!), but it provided much tastier food and much more joy in its eating.

Please thank Mary for her Uncle Pat for the neat little bag which contained the popcorn.

Love to you all. I am looking forward eagerly to seeing you all in the near future. (Would it be impolite to express the pious hope that your friends the Waffles will be staying with you at the time?)

Affectionately,

*Pat*



UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

UNIVERSITY PARK  
DENVER, COLORADO

HEBER HARPER  
CHANCELLOR

Foundation for the Advancement  
of the Social Sciences

December 27, 1926

Mr. Kirby Paige  
Student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Conference  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Kirby:

Did you meet or hear while in England Sir George Paish? Is he the right man to address our conservative business and professional people? Will he with tact convince them as to the absurdity of provincialism in financial and industrial matters at this time of such complete and international relationships, or is he too advanced for them? Many thanks for an immediate reply.

I am indeed sorry to hear that the Denver visit brought such meager returns. I have a feeling that if you can come back in the spring many of the people will subscribe upon personal solicitation. I do not know when Mr. Causey plans to return to New York, but I am sure it will not be until the latter part of January. As soon as I find out will let you know.

Cordially,

Bm.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES TO  
THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 27 - 28

1. Arrangements have been made for delegates to the Theological Conference to take advantage of the special railroad rate secured by the National Student Conference. This rate is on the basis of a round trip ticket for one fare and a half. These round trip tickets may be secured within the following time limits:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>On Sale After</u>	<u>Return Limit</u>
<u>Western - From Illinois</u>	December 24	January 7, 1927
<u>to Rockies</u>	" 21	" 11
<u>Pacific Coast</u>	" 24	" 7
<u>Central</u>	" 23	" 8
<u>Southwestern (Okla &amp; Tex)</u>	" 24	" 7
<u>(Ark; Kan; La &amp; Mo)</u>	" 24	" 7
<u>Southeastern</u>	" 24	" 7
<u>Trunk Lines (roughly</u>	" 24	" 7
<u>Middle Atlantic States)</u>	" 24	" 7

2. If delegates are to be prepared to take an intelligent part in the Conference discussions they should study carefully the questions given on pages 2 and 3 of the bulletin announcing the conference. These questions will form the basis of discussion in the groups.
3. Delegates will assemble for luncheon at noon on December 27th at the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, 580 Astor Street, Milwaukee. The Immanuel Church is the host of the Conference delegates at this luncheon.
4. All delegates should register at the Hotel Pfister immediately upon their arrival in Milwaukee. Reservations are being made at this hotel for the delegates and the Committee will be greatly embarrassed if the delegates stay elsewhere. A low rate of not more than \$1.50 has been granted by the hotel.
5. Unless registrations for the delegates from your seminary have been sent in they should be mailed at once to F. P. Miller, Room 706, 347 Madison Avenue. The quota is on the basis of three delegates for the first 25 students and one for each additional 25. The registration fee is \$1.00. No delegate will be admitted to the Conference without a registration card.

1926  
KIRBY PAGE  
347 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Dec. 28,

Dear Kirby:-

I've been trying to find a minute to write you a line.

It's impossible to tell you how much yours and Mr. Eddy's Christmas letters meant to me - far more than the money, which of course is always acceptable when one earns her own living.

It makes you more than willing to pitch in and make your own! insofar as is possible, those things for and with which the people one is with are working.

Cooperation is a wonderful thing, but I doubt if either Jess or I would have been able to travel as far on that particular road, if you and Mr.



Eddy Ledn't led the way.

You can't be any more glad  
to have me here than I am for  
the privilege of associating  
with you two more. Your  
like is only too rare in the  
business world.

Sincerely  
Betty

S. D. CAMBLE  
Y. M. C. A.  
PEKING

37 Bluff St.,  
Hamilton, New York.  
December 29, 1926.

Dear Kirby;

Thank you for your note of welcome. It greeted us when we finally landed here after several weeks of moving. It seems pretty good to set for a time. I wish I could have a little longer at it. We had a good trip all the way. Luckily the baby is a grand little traveller. Nothing upsets her, she is glad to see everybody, and is so responsive that she makes a hit with most everyone. We will tell you more about her later. We will hope to be seeing you next week. as we are coming to the Big Town, probably Tuesday.

This will wish you Happy New Year and also advise you that I haven't forgotten the promise I made you in Moscow. The check for \$500 has gone to the Committee on College Evangelism. I trust you will have no trouble in getting the money from them.

Doing some pencil pushing as we get to the end of the year. Also have been speaking on Russia. Great stuff and lots of interest.

Sincerely,

*Schuy.*

*Happy Days.*

# The World Tomorrow

52 Vanderbilt Avenue

New York City

KIRBY PAGE  
Editor

DEVERE ALLEN  
Executive and Literary Editor

Telephone Murray Hill 9431

Cable Address: "Wotom, New York"

AGNES A. SHARP  
Managing Editor

H. C. ENGELBRECHT  
Assistant Editor

December 30, 1926.

Dear Reader:

On some questions of policy the Editors of The World Tomorrow are seeking advice from you and a small number of other subscribers. Will you help us by taking just a few minutes to answer very frankly the queries below and mailing us your replies in the enclosed stamped envelope by return mail? The success of this questionnaire depends on the immediate cooperation of all of the limited group to which it is being sent. Please note that what is desired is an illustration of your personal viewpoint.

I. When you open your copy of The World Tomorrow, what, as a rule, do you first read all the way through? Why?

II. On the average, how much of the Magazine do you actually read through, and what parts of it?

III. Express in a word or two your opinion of the following features of the Magazine:

1. Covers \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Point of View \_\_\_\_\_
3. Topical Articles \_\_\_\_\_
4. Non-Topical Articles \_\_\_\_\_
5. Verse \_\_\_\_\_
6. Illustrations \_\_\_\_\_
7. "Fillers" \_\_\_\_\_
8. "A Window On The Street" \_\_\_\_\_
9. "Worthwhile Plays" \_\_\_\_\_
10. "Not In The Headlines" \_\_\_\_\_
11. "Building Tomorrow's World" \_\_\_\_\_
12. "Oncomers - A Page For Future World Citizens" \_\_\_\_\_
13. Book Reviews \_\_\_\_\_
14. Reading Lists \_\_\_\_\_
15. "Better Books For All-Round Reading" \_\_\_\_\_

(Over)



# The World Tomorrow

16. Correspondence from Readers \_\_\_\_\_
17. Group Discussion Questions \_\_\_\_\_
18. "The Last Page" \_\_\_\_\_
19. Advertisement, "Workers for Peace" \_\_\_\_\_
20. Advertisement, "Labor Press" \_\_\_\_\_
21. Advertisement, "Progressive Schools" \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Which of the above would you prefer to see eliminated or reduced?

V. Have you any comment on the size and kind of type used?

VI. Have you any suggestions for additional material that would make the Magazine more useful and interesting to you?

VII. Please give your name and address here. It will not be used publicly in any way but will help to make this test authentic. If you do not wish to sign, send your reply in just the same.

Name

Street Address

City and State

Gratefully yours,

The Editors of The World Tomorrow  
52 Vanderbilt Avenue  
New York City.

# World Federation of Education Associations

## SECOND BIENNIAL CONFERENCE TORONTO, CANADA, AUG. 4-10, 1927

7-12

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EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

December 31, 1926.

Mr. Kirby Page,  
c/o George H. Doran Co.,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Page:-

Enclosed you will find a set-up of Committee No. 5 of the Herman-Jordan Plan of Education for World Understanding. This particular committee will take into consideration the question of military preparedness and give it a fair trial.

Enclosed is a copy of the original plan. The points to be considered by this committee are Points V and VI on Page 8 and Points V and VI on Pages 16 and 17.

The work of the committee at present will not be arduous. Much work has already been done in gathering information from the several countries. Mr. Pringle will prepare his report and will communicate with the members of the committee as he may desire in order to get expressions of opinion and may submit any part of his report for criticism and suggestion.

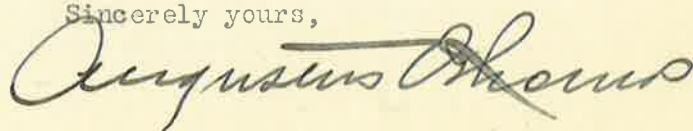
The main work will come at the Toronto Convention, August 7-12, when such members as are present will meet for the purpose of full consideration.

As President of the World Federation, I would greatly appreciate your consent to serve as a member of this committee and to contribute such suggestions as may occur to you. I do not believe that any embarrassment will come out of this as it is our purpose to hold this report to sane and level lines and yet to make it forward-looking and finally to bring about what

President Coolidge so admirably expressed in his address at Trenton on December 29 in regard to moral disarmament. The committee is a distinguished one and its deliberations should bring forth a report of exceeding value at this particular time in the world's history.

With all cordial good wishes and a sincere hope that you will allow me to use your name in this connection, I am

Sincerely yours,



HERMAN-JORDAN PLAN OF EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

COMMITTEE NO. 4 -- MILITARY PREPAREDNESS (corresponding to Point V of Herman-Jordan Plan as found on Page 8 and Pages 16-18 of booklet)

"A committee to consider 'Preparedness' in regard to its educational, economic and social aspects. Even admitting that a large and well equipped military force (land, water and air) will make for victory in case of an attack by jealous neighbors or other 'imaginary enemies', to what extent does it invite war?

"Such committee should furthermore consider without prejudice the question of military training in school and college, its possible advantages to the individual and the nation, with the alleged accompanying drawbacks and dangers. This group should also deliberate on standing incentives to war, and the possibility of their abatement through legislation, the influence of public opinion or otherwise."

Chairman, Mr. George C. Pringle, 120, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland

Dr. M. Sawayanagi, President, Japanese Education Association,  
Takada-Machi, Tokio, Japan  
Prof. Paul Oestreich, Menzelstrasse 1, Berlin-Friedenau, Germany  
Mr. Bruce Bliven, The New Republic, 412 W. 12th St., New York City  
Dr. J. Gennadius, Athens University, Athens, Greece  
Mr. Frederick Starr, 5725-35th Ave., Seattle, Washington  
Dr. H. D. Anders, Inspector of Schools, Dept. of Public Education,  
Cape Town, South Africa  
Mr. William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas  
Dr. Gideon Nordal, The Association of Training College Teachers,  
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Mexico City, Mexico  
Mr. Edwin D. Meade, 19 Euston St., Brookline, Massachusetts  
Mr. Gerhard R. Lomer, Librarian of McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
Mr. Kirby Page, c/o Geo. H. Doran Co., New York City  
Miss O. M. Ray, Ross Avenue School, Toronto, Canada  
Mr. Monroe Tong, National Popular Education Assn., Peking, China  
Miss Jessie Gray, 1301 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mrs. Amanda Labarca, Teachers Federation of Chili, Santiago, Chili  
Mr. David A. Ward, Superintendent of Schools, Wilmington, Delaware

Note: Mr. George Pringle of Edinburgh, Scotland, is chairman of the committee and detailed to write the preliminary report which will be considered at Toronto. Owing to the fact that the committee is so widespread, no committee meeting can be called. The members may serve by suggestions to the chairman at pleasure. Those who can be at Toronto will meet for special consideration and full report of what has been done as well as for such final suggestions as may seem necessary. A great amount of work has already been accomplished in the way of surveys, much of which has been done by special investigation committees.



THE MENTHOLATUM COMPANY

WICHITA, KANSAS

Dec. 30, 1926.

OFFICE OF

A. A. HYDE, PRESIDENT

Mr. Kirby Page,  
347 Madison Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Kirby:

Through a bad oversight on my part, we failed to forward you promptly a letter which we had received from Dr. Wm. L. Pearson, 2110 Kirkwood Ave., Pasadena, Calif. We enclose same herewith and hope you will give it as careful and prompt attention as possible.

The Rotarian Program on "Peace or International Goodwill", which is enclosed with Dr. Pearson's good letter, I see does not specifically mention your "A National Peace Department", and I rather think it was gotten out by Mr. Harris before the pamphlet appeared. It certainly might well be mentioned in his suggestions of "Books to study".

You will note that Dr. Pearson says that Mr. Harris is using the pamphlet and commending the plan before various audiences. Possibly you are already in direct touch with him. The Rotarians are certainly getting to be a very influential body, and such propaganda to them is good leaven.

When Dr. Pearson's letter came to me, I thought he had simply sent this copy of letter to you for my perusal and did not notice a postscript which he had put on the side of his letter, requesting that I forward to your address.

Much regretting this oversight,

AAH/ID.

Respectfully,

